

DEMOCRAT VICTORY FOR SECRETARY SEEN IN REPUBLICAN SPLIT

Representative Hillis of Newton Urges Party to Support Choice of Caucus If Victory Is Expected.

CONFERENCE HELD

Question of Candidates Is Laid Over After a Long Discussion Held at the State House.

Following a prolonged conference of Republican legislators at the State House today on the question of candidates for the Republican nomination for the position of secretary of state a statement was issued declaring that unless the Republican members of the Legislature supported the choice of the caucus on Tuesday the election of a Democrat as secretary of state was not only possible but probable.

Members who attended the conference, about 20 in number, decided not to align themselves with any particular candidate now in the field, nor to select any candidate to present to the caucus.

It was thought after discussion that as the most important thing at present seemed to be to preserve harmony among the party members those at the conference should do no more than to urge the attendance at the caucus of every Republican of both branches of the Legislature and to sound a note of warning as to the importance of standing by the choice of the caucus.

Following the conference Representative George H. Ellis of Newton, who presided at the gathering, gave out a statement urging the desired support and warning the Republican legislators of the gravity of the situation.

Frank J. Donahue of Boston appears still to be leading for the Democratic nomination. Other Democrats whose names will come before the caucus of their party, which is scheduled to be held at the same hour as the Republican, 10 a. m. Tuesday, are Representatives Frank H. Pope of Leominster and Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro.

Representative Albert P. Langtry's candidacy for the Republican nomination was endorsed by former Governor John L. Bates in a statement made public today. Mr. Bates said that he believed that Mr. Langtry had "all the qualities necessary to the most efficient discharge of the duties of secretary of state."

Mr. Langtry's nomination was urged also by the former Governor as a reward for party service. "With the exception of Senator Crane, I do not think there is a Republican in the western part of the state who has done more for the party during the past 10 years than has Mr. Langtry," said Mr. Bates.

A letter from Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, also an active candidate for the Republican nomination for the secretaryship, was received today by nearly all the Republican members of the Legislature.

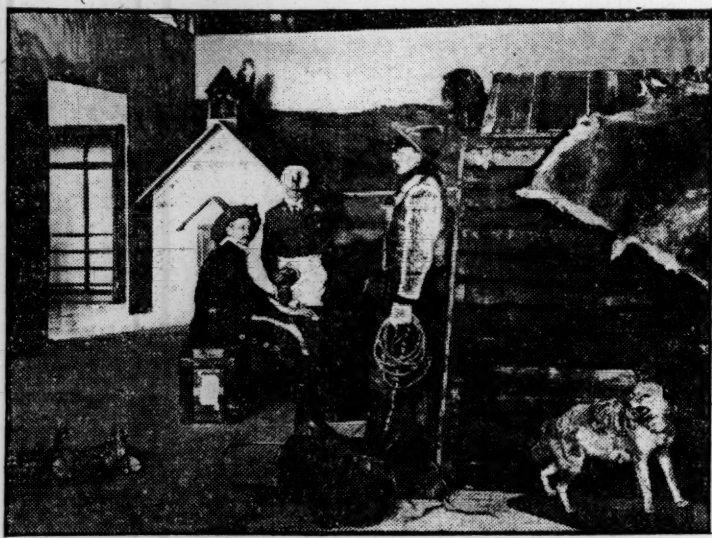
Mr. Wood offered to withdraw if a candidate other than Representative Langtry were nominated with the understanding that he was not to seek a renomination for the regular election this fall. Mr. Langtry should not be made the party's candidate anyway, Mr. Wood said, as he is understood to be backed by members of the Republican state organization who are seeking to dominate the Republican element in the Legislature.

The election of a new secretary is scheduled for Wednesday at 3 p. m. Both branches are to meet in the House in joint convention and the vote will be taken by the secret or written ballot.

MELROSE BEGINS TO RAISE \$45,000 Y. M. C. A. FUND

Melrose has begun the eight days' campaign to raise \$45,000 to clear off the debt on the Y. M. C. A. building.

MISSIONARY WORK IN WEST IS SHOWN



"World in Boston" scene depicting conditions under which religious services are conducted among miners and cowboys.

SENATOR LODGE PUTS IN SHOE WORKERS' 'FREE LIST' PROTEST

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge presented resolutions in the Senate today of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union protesting against placing boots and shoes on the free list as proposed in the "farmers' free list" bill.

Senator Lodge has received a number of other protests of a similar character which he will present to the finance committee when the free list bill comes from the House.

While the Democratic House has promptly passed the campaign publicity, the election of senators and the Canadian reciprocity bills, the Senate thus far practically is unorganized, its committees not yet having been named.

Because of this the upper branch of Congress was unprepared to go ahead with the program. The situation may be remedied on Tuesday when Chairman Gallinger of the committee on committees will bring in a list of the Republican members. It remains to be seen whether this list will satisfy the "progressive" Republicans and permit of immediate action.

Having caught up with its work the

RECIPROCITY TO PASS SENATE, PRESIDENT IS TOLD, AFTER DEBATE

WASHINGTON—President Taft and his advisers believe the Senate will approve the Canadian reciprocity agreement by a majority of 22 or 23, or a total vote for the agreement of 56 or 57. A majority of the Senate is 47.

As in the House, there will be repeated efforts to amend the agreement, ostensibly in the interest of the agricultural sections of the country, but really with a view to bringing about the agreement's rejection by Canada, for it is well known that the agreement, having been prepared by the accredited representatives of the two countries, cannot be amended by the American Congress without causing Canada to reject it, the same as amendment by the Ottawa Parliament would cause rejection in the United States.

In the House, by virtue of the Democratic caucus agreement, which was binding on all members of that party, the proposed amendments were all voted down, and under the rules of the House there was a vote on final passage without undue delay. In the Senate, however, the amendments will provoke unlimited debate, for there is and cannot be any caucus agreement by either party owing to factional difficulties and there

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LEGISLATORS FAVOR RAISE IN SALARIES OF BOSTON TEACHERS

In executive session today the legislative committee on cities voted to report favorably on the bill to increase the salaries of the elementary school teachers of Boston.

The measure provides for an increase of 10 cents in the tax rate, the proceeds to be devoted to increasing the salaries of the teachers in the elementary schools.

The bill has the support of Mayor Fitzgerald and many city and school officials.

The committee also voted to report adversely on the bill providing for a new city charter for Pittsfield, as no one appeared before the committee either for or against it.

C. F. GLOVER WILL CASE GOES OVER

The trial on the appeal from the decree of the Middlesex probate court allowing the will of Clarence F. Glover, the Waltham landowner, which was to have come up before Judge Hammond in the supreme court at East Cambridge today, has gone over for a day or two.

Another case on the list was put in for today on account of the fact that the court had been informed that both parties in the Glover will case could not have all their witnesses and depositions in readiness for today's session.

This is due to taking the deposition of Hattie Le Blanc at St. John, which must be put in proper form to introduce it as soon as the case opens.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Whether or not Hattie Le Blanc will testify in Cambridge, Mass., at the Glover will contest depends on whether the court here sustains certain objections in her deposition taken here last week before Commissioner Kerr.

The girl will leave for her Cape Breton home tonight, and if she is called to Cambridge by the appellants in the will contest she will go direct from West Arichat.

GOV. AND MRS. FOSS PREPARING TO HOLD OFFICIAL RECEPTION

Final preparations are being made at the State House today for the annual reception by the Governor of the members of the Legislature and the officers of the state militia at 8 p. m.

Governor Foss and Mrs. Foss will receive in the hall of flags and the whole building will be thrown open for inspection by the guests. More than 1000 acceptances have been received at the Governor's office.

Among the guests will be the army and navy officers stationed at Boston and their wives and daughters, the judges of the supreme and superior courts and the United States courts, the district attorneys, the foreign consuls in Boston, the mayor and members of the city council of Boston and the heads of the various state departments and boards.

The First Corps Cadet band will furnish the music, and a choice program has been arranged. The guests will enter at the side door by the Hooker monument, and the elevators will convey them to the third floor.

The Senate reading and reception rooms on the third floor have been placed at the disposal of the women, where wraps will be checked and a matron and maids will be in attendance to assist them.

LATEST WRECK RESULTS GIVEN. GRAHAMSTOWN, Cape Colony, South Africa—The latest estimate of the number who perished in the wreck of a passenger train on the Kowie railway Saturday as the result of the collapse of the Blaauwkrantz bridge, is 32.

"WORLD IN BOSTON" EXHIBIT GIVES FIRST COMPLETE PROGRAM

Pageant Chief Feature of Afternoon and Evening at Missionary Display in Mechanics Building.

PERFORMANCE DAILY

Scenes in the Various Sections Illustrate the Many Communities in Which the Work Is Going On.

The first performance of the "Pageant of Darkness and Light," representing the dark traditions and customs of the uncivilized lands fading away before the light of Christianity given at 3 p. m. today is to be repeated at 8 p. m., in connection with the "World in Boston," the great missionary exposition which opened in Mechanics building at noon.

This production is operatic in form, with solo and chorus music of a most

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TALK ON REFORM OF THE CURRENCY BY COMMISSIONER



EDWARD B. VREELAND, New York congressman, who is vice-chairman of the United States national monetary commission.

Congressman Edward B. Vreeland of New York vice-chairman of the national monetary commission, is announced to speak on "Currency Reforms Recently Proposed" before the assembly of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the American house next Wednesday afternoon. In case he is unable on account of his duties in Washington to keep the engagement, another member of the commission or a well known New York authority on the subject will take his place.

The essential feature of the reforms planned by the government commission of which Representative Vreeland is vice-chairman is the plan for reserve associations in the large cities, with a central reserve association, the purpose of which would be to hold the reserve of the country, and instead of curtailing credit in time of panic or stress, extend it by issuing its own notes.

The advantages claimed for it are twofold; first, that it would make the note system more elastic and adapt it to the fluctuating demands of the business community for money; second, that it would make available the gold reserves of the country when needed instead of having them hoarded in small banks.

PEACE TO FOLLOW TRUCE IN WAR IN MEXICO

JUAREZ, Mex.—Negotiations for peace between the insurgents and the government proceeded far enough today to put each side in possession of the outlines of the other's demands following the five days' truce which began at noon on Sunday.

General Madero has guarded for two weeks information about what the government will grant. He telegraphed to Mexico City the nature of his own basic demands.

Following this a long telegram was received from the Mexican capital, but no indication of its contents came out. The negotiations were at this stage today when they were resumed.

Negotiations by telegraph, with most of the lines in Mexico out of commission, are too slow and tedious, especially where hundreds of words of code must be used, the least mistake in translating which causes many hours of delay, and both parties wish to appoint envoys with full power to act.

JURY GIVES DAMAGES OF \$100,000 TO OLD SOUTH ASSOCIATION

Amount Is for Land Taken for Boston Elevated Railway Tunnel Stations by the Transit Commission.

PAYMENT JUSTIFIED

Award Same as That Approved by the Board a Year Ago—Decision for Boston in Building Trust Case.

The jury in the third session of the superior court today awarded \$100,000 damages to the Old South Association in its suit against the city of Boston for the taking of its land at the corner of Washington and Milk streets for a station for the tunnel by the transit commission Feb. 26, 1907.

On the petition of Edmund D. Codman and others, trustees of the Old South building estate, for damages for interference with their easement in the city, the jury found for the city of Boston.

Since the \$100,000 verdict was returned it has become known that the transit commissioners some time ago awarded the petitioners \$100,000 damages and the verdict confirms their judgment.

The petitioners were dissatisfied with that amount, insisting upon \$150,000. Accordingly the case went to trial. The result is regarded as a victory for the commission and the city.

B. Leighton Beal, secretary of the Boston transit commission, said today that the city had paid over the \$100,000 to the Old South Meeting House Association a year ago and if this had not been done, interest would have accrued during the past year.

That was under the law of 1904. The land was taken in 1907 to be used as an entrance and part of station tunnel.

Mr. Beal said that the award of the court justifies the value set upon the property by the commission.

QUINCY MAYOR LETS SCHOOLHOUSE PACT DESPITE PROTESTS

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor Shea awarded the contract today for building the schoolhouse at Montclair to D. F. Crowley for about \$45,000.

There was some opposition to Mr. Crowley receiving the contract, and the Montclair Improvement Association passed resolutions last week protesting against the contract being awarded to him. With a copy of the resolutions sent to the mayor on Saturday was enclosed a request that he notify the association of the choice of a builder before it should be given to the public.

Mr. Crowley's bid, said the mayor today, in giving reasons for the award, was \$2500 less than the next lowest bid, and the only bid that would allow the school to be built within the amount appropriated by the city council, \$45,000.

The mayor appointed Wellington W. Titchell one of the board of assessors in place of Alexander Falconer, resigned. He also has appointed Henry W. Thorn, reserve officer, and David L. Farrell members of the permanent police force. Both officers have been doing regular duty for some time. Mr. Thorn for four years and Mr. Farrell for two years.

James J. McNamara and Daniel Shea, special officers, have been promoted to reserve officers.

MANILA STEAMER IS SUNK. MANILA—As the result of the sinking of the steamer Charles Pozal, plying between Manila and Corregidor, during a sudden squall, 15 persons are reported to have perished.

Slated for Acting Head of Boston & Albany Road Under New Arrangement



JAMES H. HUSTIS.

ROBERT E. DAVIE IS ARRAIGNED

Robert E. Davie, the Boston broker, was arraigned in the superior criminal court this afternoon before Judge Stevens on two indictments to larceny. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$50,000.

Mr. Davie was brought to New York from South America by Inspectors William H. Pelton and Levi W. Burr. The two police inspectors and the prisoner were accompanied from New York by Winfield C. Towne, counsel for Davie, and the young man's mother. Efforts are being made to secure bail for Davie today.

PASSENGERS, CREW AND MAIL TAKEN OFF LINER ASIA ASHORE

SHANGHAI, North China—The passengers, crew and mails are reported to have been saved from the steamship Asia of the Pacific Mail Company's fleet, which is ashore at Finger rock.

The passengers on the Asia had a narrow escape, according to a message just received by wireless. The big liner filled rapidly and although her lifeboats and rafts were put over the side as quickly as possible, the decks of the Asia were awash before the last boat was filled.

The Chinese steamer Shang Siu was rushed to the scene and took all of the Asia's passengers and crew and such mails as were saved on board. She is now en route to this port.

Finger rock, where the wreck took place, is at the southern end of the Tai-chow group of islands off Chekiang province, and has been the cause of the destruction of numerous craft.

As far as can be learned the Asia's captain lost his way in the fog.

The United States gunboat Helena and a number of tugs have been sent to aid the liner, which is reported to be a wreck.

According to a wireless message received here from the Japanese steamer America Maru the Asia had a full cargo and passenger list. Advice from Hongkong show that the Asia sailed from that port last Friday for San Francisco.

[The Asia is a fast modern liner running from the Pacific coast to Japan and Hongkong. Her speed, size and fittings have made her well known in the tourist traffic to the far east.]

FIRE IN FITCHBURG STORE. FITCHBURG, Mass.—Damage estimated at \$4500 resulted from fire to the store of Roscoe Howe in the Brigham block at 207 Main street Sunday. The upper story of the wooden structure was also damaged.

BOSTON & ALBANY PASSES TO CONTROL OF THE NEW HAVEN

New York Central to Hold Lease in Name Only—Boston Is Become the Headquarters.

HUSTIS TO BE HEAD

Slated for Vice-President and General Manager—New Management Becomes Effective On July 1.

Passing from the management of the New York Central railroad on July 1, the Boston & Albany will be operated thereafter in connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford system under the control of Charles S. Mellen, president of the latter lines.

This is the outcome of the several traffic right concessions recently granted to the New Haven over the Boston & Albany lines. It is another step in the establishment of cooperative relations between the New York Central and the New Haven, which began when the New York Central sold to the Mellen management half of the issue of the capital stock of the Rutland railroad.

In the effort to establish the New Haven railroad as supreme in New England territory, the New York Central yields its control of the Boston & Albany, although by the terms of the lease it must maintain its management of the leased lines nominally.

The arrangement between the New York Central and the New Haven financial interests about the disposition of the Boston & Albany was perfected after many conferences between the New York banking and railroad men who are interested in both corporations.

It was decided that it would be advantageous to both roads if the present annual deficit of the Boston & Albany could be divided between them, instead of being assumed by the New York Central.

It was therefore proposed that the New York Central and the New Haven railroads should divide the deficit for the operation of the Boston & Albany. By the terms of the lease of the Boston & Albany by the New York Central, which were approved by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1901, the lessee bound itself to pay 8 per cent to the stockholders.

For several years improvements have increased the fixed charges to such an extent that after the guaranteed dividend has been paid the New York Central found a deficit annually. The revenue has not increased to meet the expenditures.

It is not expected that the deficit is a permanent condition, and the agreement between the New York Central and the New Haven provides for a division of profits when the revenue is sufficient to meet the various charges and a surplus remains.

While the finances of the Boston & Albany railroad of necessity must be directed by the New York Central management, the operation of the property will be by Boston men, with the New Haven interests assuming the responsibility for its policy. The intention is to select a set of officers who shall operate the road from Boston.

James H. Hustis, assistant general manager, who has been the operating head in Boston for several years, it is said, will be chosen vice-president and general manager, as W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central, will be designated as the head officer.

Mr. Hustis will be in authority over the operating, traffic accounting, legal, purchasing, equipping and maintenance departments. H. M. Biscoe, the present assistant freight traffic manager, will be appointed traffic manager.

Men who are now holding subordinate places in the Boston offices of the leased line will be advanced to the various posts. When the reorganization is complete the Boston & Albany will be operated as a Boston property, with practically all of its offices in this city.

This arrangement between the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads is the most important change in the management of a New England railroad since the New Haven assumed the direction of the Boston & Maine. Beside giving the New Haven complete control of all traffic between New England points and New York by rail, President Mellen will possess both trunk lines between Boston and the West when he has the Boston & Albany.

SUPREME COURT TO TAKE RECESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No decision were handed down today by the United States supreme court in Standard Oil or other trust cases. The court announced that on next Monday a recess will be taken until May 15 and the term will end May 29.

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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Dummer's Acres Firm Footing for Defenders of Latin Study, by John Hunter Sedgwick.

IN the days when schools are multiplying all over the United States and when the flourishing reputation of excellent boarding schools in Massachusetts is like to overshadow those that may not be so conspicuous, one can easily overlook the fact that 28 miles from Boston in the parish of Byfield is a school of old and honorable reputation founded by a man whose family name is often to be read in the history of the early days of America. We refer to the school known as Dummer Academy, situated in that pleasant country which all who have wandered along the old bay road know so well. In this part of America, as in so many like it in New England, sea and trees, sand and rocks together work to make a picture of such a wistful beauty that those who know can never forget it. Hawthorne's genius can stand of itself and call to us in Fifehire or Umbria, yet we shall say that if one acquaint oneself with this territory at the mysterious seasons of year, the spring and autumn, he can better taste the fruit of that genius. But there was nothing mystical about Dummer Academy's beginnings; it was only fortunate to have a neighborhood of marshland and forest.

In 1632 Richard Dummer came from the parish of Bishopstoke near Southampton in England to America. He settled in or near Boston and remained there for four years, when he went to Newbury, from which much later the town of Newburyport was to be taken. He became a man of solidly among the colonists and, it is said, sided with Henry Vane against John Winthrop when the latter persecuted Anne Hutchinson for her religious views. For this, Dummer was punished and his name omitted from the magistracy, but the reverse was a short one only and doubtless he busied himself with that farm within the boundaries of which the present Dummer Academy now stands. He had five sons, one of whom, "Jeremiah," became a silversmith and settled in Boston. "Jeremiah" was the father of two sons who are well known in New England history, Jeremy and William. Of these, Jeremy became an accomplished man of the world; he was a theologian, a jurist and a diplomatist and served America in negotiations in England. He appears to have been a friend of the distinguished Englishmen of the Augustan age and to have been a man in every way well equipped to defend his country before a European audience. He was the author of the well known "Defence of the New England Charters," a pamphlet written in behalf of a colony against the usurpation of its powers by the central government.

But it is with his brother William that we have to do in this paper. He was born in Boston in 1677 and the first mention of him is said to be when he was represented as living at Plymouth in England and acting as Commissioner for Massachusetts. While he was still commissioner he was made lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. He had married a daughter of Governor Dudley and that official's administration had been a troubled one. That of Shute, his successor, was not a quiet one and when William Dummer assumed the duties of governor he had grave possibilities on his hands. Nevertheless, by tact and firmness, aided no doubt by the fact that he was a native New Englander and much in sympathy with the Massachusetts men, he made a success of his administration and did so again in 1720, when for a few months he was called to the place of Governor Burnet, that

son of William III.'s bishop whose name we have seen before. When the reader goes to the Isle of Wight and visits Carisbrooke, it may interest him to know that the sometime lieutenant governor of that pleasant island on the Solent was father-in-law to the man that left land for a boys' school not many miles from Boston. ("The First Century of Dummer Academy," by Nehemiah Cleaveland, Boston, 1865.) Mrs. Dummer's brother-in-law, Capt. Joseph Atkins, was present with the English force when it took Gibraltar from the French.

William Dummer made a will on June 28, 1756, which became operative in 1761. By a clause in the instrument he sets apart "his dwelling house and farm in Newbury for the establishment of a grammar school to stand forever on the farm" (Cleaveland, op. cit.). A grammar school, be it understood, meant a school where was taught Latin grammar. It still retained that meaning in Dummer's time, it being an inheritance of the English usage, of which mention is made so often in English literature and history. Attention is called to this meaning in a report which the trustees issued in 1837, entitled "An Account of Dummer Academy," printed at the press of the Boston Courier. It is plain that the trustees wished to reconcile the rigid construction of the trust with the needs of the school in a day when the meaning of the term "grammar" had changed. They feel that if the work of the school be made too much that of a classical seminary its opportunities will be lost and the real and important powers of the school be neglected. They realize that things have become more complex and say with moderation and accuracy that "it is, perhaps, a fault of our republican propensities, in a restless pursuit after novelties, to forsake the old paths, even when most safe, and to confound the fluctuations of innovation with the professions of improvement." These words contain rather a pretty bit of statement; though they were written nearly three quarters of a century ago, they contain a warning that can be applied to present times with perfect correctness and that has so much wisdom in it that it is not likely to be heeded.

Towards the close of the mastership of the very able Samuel Moody, the school was made a public seminary by the Massachusetts Legislature on October 3, 1782, and "is the oldest school for instruction in the learned languages in New-England," according to the "Account," to which we have referred. Such it remains today and, other things being equal, it is a question whether a school of this sort, with its more modest scale of expense, and with something that no money can buy or create, a well defined tradition, be not a better place to send a boy than more elaborate and costly institutions, that however honorable their intentions seem only able to produce an effect that reminds one of humorous passages in some of Thackeray's books. At all events, institutions like the Dummer Academy have one important function, all the more so in a land that is all too prone to hurry, they are monuments. Monuments not of some bygone founder, not of "boys" that did life's work but to do it no longer, but monuments to an idea, perhaps we had better say guide posts to it; this idea is that enlightenment is a thing that must be had by the brethren for their own and other brethren's good. This idea can never grow old nor can it moulder; there is nothing old-fashioned about light. In the United States, enormous attention undoubtedly is paid to teaching certain things from books to the youth of the country, though to call it education is a matter perhaps of enthusiasm. It is nothing new, the country has always devoted attention to this work; only today it is done in larger quantities. But in the '40s it was appreciated in a way that shows itself in the lists of schools; for example, a catalogue of the scholars at Dummer Academy printed at Newburyport in 1841 gives the number as 57; of these boys, five came from southern states, two from Java and one from Newfoundland. Another thing that has arrested our attention in Mr. Cleaveland's address is that wherein he speaks of the thoroughness of Samuel Moody, the first head master. Mr. Cleaveland says: "To fit his boys for college and to fit them well was his ambition and pride, and though a majority of his pupils stopped short of the collegiate course, still he believed that even for them there was no other discipline of equal value." This, by implication, puts the whole thing in a nutshell; no thoroughness is ever lost and nothing thoroughly learned can, by its training, fail to help one, no matter what one's vocation is to be. If a boy learns his grammar thoroughly, it has accustomed

"WORLD IN BOSTON" EXHIBIT TO PRESENT COMPLETE PROGRAM

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artistic character, and divided into five episodes. The pageant will be given in all 48 times. There is a chorus of 800 voices for each performance and principal singers of prominence, accompanied by the Bostonian orchestra, under the direction of E. Cutter, Jr. The pageant was the most attractive feature of the "Orient in London," in 1908, where it was produced 60 times to crowded auditoriums. The scenery, costumes, properties and other materials have been brought here by the Missionary Exposition Company. Miss Blanche Towle, a native of Lewiston, Me., is the soprano soloist in the pageant. She takes the part of the chief's wife in the episode of the North, and the bride in the episode of the West. The pageant is given daily in the main hall, which has a capacity of 5000. A stage has been prepared with full settings, and the entire production is in charge of the pageant committee, composed of F. S. Osgood, chairman, W. A. Thibodeau, secretary, the Rev. E. F. Bell, R. L. Flanders, F. D. Fuller, C. H. J. Kimball, William Shaw, J. R. Simpson and H. S. Underwood.

A vivid portrayal of frontier life is one of the attractive and interesting exhibits. Surrounded by typical western or northwestern scenery are the rude log huts of the frontiersmen, and about them are the native birds and beasts set up by the taxidermist's art. There are a real prairie schooner, a model chapel, and trappings, utensils, etc., of the frontier life. Men in costume are there to carry out the realism of the scene. The various "courts" of the exposition are filled with exhibits, according to the respective period and locality, which it is impossible thoroughly to see or study in the course of a single visit, and it is expected that many will go again and again to the exposition and each time carry away valuable information concerning the life and dress and customs of the countries represented.

Today is the first day of the complete program. The main features will continue daily till May 20. Tomorrow has been assigned as "Baptist day." The full program, including auxiliary activities, follows:

Pageant hall, 3 and 8 p. m.—Pageant of "Darkness and Light"; 6 p. m.—Concert by Salvation Army band.

Exhibition hall, 12:40 to 9:20 p. m.—Conducted—tours through all departments; 12:40 to 5:20—Children's games of many lands; by children; 2:20, 6 and 9—Visits to chapel car; 5:40—Address at platform by Isaac T. Headland, president of Peking University; 5, 7 and 8—Native songs at platform; 5 and 8—Fisk jubilee singers; 7:20—Manning of mission ship by boys in costume, at platform; 8:20—Address at platform by the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton of the American board; 9:45—Closing services.

Gallery, 4, 6 and 8 p. m.—Tours through educational missions of many lands. Tableaux hall, 3 p. m.—Fisk jubilee singers; 4 p. m.—Palestinian lecture by Allen Moore, F. R. G. S., with biblical procession and wedding; 5 p. m.—"Yuen," a Chinese play; 7 p. m.—"The Doctor and the Devil Priest"; 8 p. m.—"New Lamps for Old," a play by Miss Helen Curtis of Wellesley College.

Moving picture hall, 2:20 to 9:20 p. m.—Missionary travelogues on India and Burmah, tours in several lands, and Hawaiian and Nome scenes.

Banquet hall, basement, 6:30 p. m.—Dinner of laymen's missionary movement, addressed by the Rev. W. L. Ferguson of India and the Rev. Fred B. Fisher of Boston.

Hall of Methods, second floor, 2 p. m.—Prayer meeting, led by Dr. S. B. Capen; 8 p. m.—Conference on missionary education, led by W. E. Doughty of the young people's missionary movement and the Rev. George H. Trull of the Presbyterian board of missions.

Six thousand Sunday school students made up the parade Sunday afternoon from the Common to the Mechanics building, where a large mass meeting was held. The accommodations were all too insufficient for the crowds assembled.

INSPECTING MARINE BARRACKS. Major Louis J. McGill, U. S. M. C., assistant adjutant and inspector of the marine corps is at the Charlestown navy yard today inspecting the marine barracks and naval prison.

him to an exactness of thought that will remain with him whatever his afterwork may be and that he will carry into that work when he has to do it.

ASKS CITIZENS TO AID IN KEEPING BOSTON CITY CHARTER INTACT

(Continued from Page One.)

A communication from the members of the committee of 100 Boston citizens which led the campaign for the adoption of Boston city charter is being received by citizens of the commonwealth today urging them to request their senators in the Legislature to vote against the Lomax bill amending the charter so as to increase the number of councilmen from 9 to 27.

A mass meeting of Boston citizens to protest against the amendment may be held under the direction of the committee before the bill comes before the Senate for consideration, it is said.

The signers of the letter urging a statewide protest against the Lomax bill are members of the executive committee of the committee of 100. They are: Morton Prince, Edmund Billings, Arthur F. Estabrook, Robert Homans, John F. Hoffer, James A. McKibben, George R. Nutter, William C. Preer, Bernard J. Rothwell, Michael H. Sullivan, George B. Upham and John T. Wheelwright.

"The present charter has freed the voters from boss rule," the letter says. "It has brought back the power into the hands of the people. The movement which brought it about was actuated by the same spirit which is fighting for the rule of the people throughout the country."

"Less than two years in operation, the charter has accomplished all that its friends predicted and its enemies feared. It has secured the highest type of city council that Boston has had in many years. It has enabled the citizens to know fully the record of the various candidates, to watch closely the public acts of the councilors and to hold them to strict accountability."

"No public demand has arisen for a change. Without agitation or discussion on the part of the people, the politicians return to the attack and are attempting to repeal a vital part of the charter. They do not even wait until the four years have expired for which the present mayor was elected under the charter. They do not even pretend to give the charter a fair trial."

"We appeal to the citizens of these cities which have secured for themselves new charters in this general movement for reform, to do all in their power to prevent Boston from again being placed under machine rule."

MUSIC NOTES

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

We were privileged to hear still another great oratorio when the People's Choral Union sang Handel's "Judas Macabaeus" Sunday night. The soloists were Miss Marie Stoddard, soprano; Mrs. Maude V. Grove, contralto; Dr. Franklin Lawson, tenor, all of New York, and Charles Bennett, bass, of Boston.

The question was opened last week by the performance of the "Matthew Passion" of Bach, as to the relation of the oratorio to its text. That a strong dramatic story is essential to an oratorio no more than is a literary value essential to the drama would seem to be proved by a comparison of Handel's "Messiah" with his "Judas Macabaeus." The unity must lie in the music.

This splendid work, too seldom heard, was given a spirited performance last night by both chorus and soloists. Mr. Wodell, the conductor, deserves great credit for turning out such good work in the choruses.

The familiar arias were received enthusiastically. Miss Stoddard's rendition of "From Mighty Kings" and Mr. Bennett's singing of "The Lord Worketh Wonders," being applauded by both audience and chorus. The "Hear Us, O Lord," by the chorus, was finely sung. Mr. Bennett's singing of the difficult bass arias has seldom been excelled for brilliancy.

The playing of the orchestra interludes by the 40 Symphony players was a treat.

STUDIO NOTES.

The second annual competition for a Mason & Hamlin piano is held at the New England Conservatory, Jordan hall, this afternoon. The judges are Max Fiedler, Arthur Foote and George W. Chadwick.

The principal singers in the recent presentation of opera scenes by Mme. Dueheana in Jordan hall were all pupils of the Dueheana school except Mr. Sykes, the tenor, and Mr. Sykes was coached for his work by Mme. Dueheana.

SENATOR LODGE PUTS IN SHOE WORKERS' 'FREE LIST' PROTEST

(Continued from Page One.)

House program today dealt with emergency bills, with a report late in the afternoon on the free list measure by Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee. A week or more of debate on the measure is anticipated, though its ultimate passage is not doubted.

Beyond a question the Democrats would put raw wool on the free list in their bill were it not for the question of revenue. Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the ways and means committee, is firmly of the belief that they should show their willingness and ability to enact practical tariff legislation upon the schedule by schedule plan. He believes the way to do this is to make each bill stand by itself in the matter of producing sufficient revenue to run the government so far as this can be consistently done.

The wool schedule is one of the great revenue schedules of the tariff law, producing about \$42,000,000 a year. About half of this is made up of duties collected on raw wool. The prohibitive duties on manufactured wools, some of them running as high as 400 per cent ad valorem can be made to produce more revenue by being sweepingly cut. The plans are to cut them on the average about 45 per cent.

Every dollar that is cut from the raw wool duties, however, is a loss and must be made up in some other way. Fifty per cent reduction would mean a loss of more than \$10,000,000, which is about all that the conservatives think can be carried by the woolen duties.

Besides this, the Canadian reciprocity and farmers' free list bills, if both become laws, will reduce the revenues by about \$13,000,000 a year. The Democrats already face the necessity of making up this deficit, but they believe this can be readily done, and they intend to do it at one blow by appropriating next winter for only one new battleship.

BROOKLINE MAN DESIGNS SPRAYER

John G. Gerrish of Brookline, a forestry department employee, has designed a powerful spraying machine for use in gypsy and brown-tail moth work and it has been constructed at the town stables in Brookline by employees of the town. The largest sprayer the town now has in use holds 400 gallons, has a seven horsepower engine and is capable of 105 pounds pressure and throws a stream about 60 feet. The new machine has a capacity of 600 gallons, is equipped with a 12-horsepower marine engine and is easily capable of 300 pounds pressure.

LIBRARY WORKERS TO HOLD CONCERT

The Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association will give a concert and dancing party for the trust fund of the association April 28, at Copley hall, at 8 o'clock.

Col. Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, have given the proceeds from the sale of his book, "The Old Town House of Boston," to the association. The total of contributions is now about \$5400.

OFFICIALS DETAIN 75 PASSENGERS

Seventy-five of the immigrants on board the Italian steamer Sannio, captain Dodero, which arrived at East Boston Sunday from Mediterranean ports, were detained today by the immigration officials. She brought 19 cabin and 739 steerage passengers from Genoa, Palermo, Napoli, Venice and Madeira. There were 75 children aboard the ship.

MR. TAFT NAMES NEW DIPLOMATS

WASHINGTON—The President today nominated: To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary: Henry S. Boutell of Illinois, to Switzerland; Edwin V. Morgan of New York, to Portugal; Laurits S. Swenson of Minnesota, to Norway.

FAIL TO BREAK SAFE.

LYNN, Mass.—An attempt was made to break open the safe in the offices of the Nehemiah Lee Coal Company Sunday night by three men, but the appearance of John P. Donahue, an employee of the coal company, frightened them away.

RECIPROCITY TO PASS SENATE, PRESIDENT IS TOLD, AFTER DEBATE

(Continued from Page One.)

is likelihood that the debate will stretch itself over much of the summer.

Finally the Senate will be compelled to agree to a vote. This is the belief of the President, as expressed to his callers. And that vote, it is said by reliable authorities, will show a majority of 22 or 23, or even larger. A good many Democrats, not included in the polls thus far made as favoring the agreement, will, it is said, vote for it after all amendments shall have been disposed of. Similarly, several of the Republican progressives are also said to be counted on to vote for the agreement on final passage.

The situation in the Senate over reciprocity will be different from that of last winter. Unlike the lineup at that time, the situation in the Senate will to a certain extent revolve around the farmers' free list bill. The House Democrats take up that bill today and will probably pass it and send it over to the Senate by the latter part of the week.

The Senate is now more evenly divided than it was in the last session and has lost several of its staunchest and ablest defenders of high protection. Both Republicans and Democrats in that body have had added to their ranks men of the insurgent or progressive type, making the general situation much more uncertain than previously. And there is to be reckoned with at this time the unalterable determination of the President to force the Canadian agreement to a vote in the Senate.

In the last session the leaders in that body believed the President was merely trying to force their hands when he talked about an extra session if reciprocity failed to reach a roll call.

REBELS OF MEXICO PREPARE TO DISBAND AT CLOSE OF TRUCE

(Continued from Page One.)

clothing and other necessities without payment of duty. This armistice shall remain in effect five days beginning at 12 o'clock noon. Five passes to and from camp shall be granted to members of the Madero family, peace commissioners, those hauling supplies and others whose legitimate duties require their passage to and from camp. The form of the pass shall be agreed upon.

SCOUTS ARRAYED AGAINST TIPPING

The boy scouts are starting a crusade against tipping. A change has been recommended in the scout law by a committee of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America, and this recommendation sent to the members of the national council probably will be adopted within a few days, unless there is strong opposition.

HARDWOOD FLOORS Renovating and Refinishing Metal Strips Booklet on Request ADAMS & CO. 24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

Cold Storage for FURS Insured against Fire, Moths and Theft JACOBSON & CO. 126 Tremont St.

BOOKS ON GARDENING Catalogue Free W. B. Clarke & Co. 26 & 28 Tremont St.

TEN BIDS RECEIVED FOR THE CONTRACT TO REMOVE GARBAGE

Bids for a contract to dispose of garbage and refuse, for 10 years beginning Jan. 1, 1912, of the city of Boston exclusive of West Roxbury and the East Boston district, were opened today by the commissioner of public works.

There were 10 bids, four of which were submitted by the Boston Development & Sanitary Company of 161 Devonshire street.

In all cases the city does the collecting and dumping in stations, from which the contractor removes the material for disposal. A guarantee of \$10,000 was required with each bid.

The guarantee of Joseph Marrone Company of New York, one of the bidders was tendered in cash in \$1000 bills.

KEEP POSTOFFICE IN THE FENWAY URGE RESIDENTS

More than 1000 signatures to the petition being circulated in favor of retaining the Fenway postoffice have already been secured. An additional 1000 is expected before the petition will be sent to Washington.

As Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Congressman John W. Weeks are both interesting themselves in favor of the petitioners and as the city council has gone on record as advising that the office be retained, the backers of the petition feel optimistic about the outcome.

TRAVEL CUNARD BOSTON QUEENSTOWN LIVERPOOL LONDON FRANKLIN, May 2, 30, June 27, July 28, Liverpool, May 16, June 12, July 11, Aug. 6, 126 State St. Tel. Main 4553.

HOTELS Colonial Inn CONCORD, MASS. Rooms and Dining Room open for guests on and after April 1, 1911. SIXTH SEASON same management. Tel. 8165. Mr. and Mrs. W. Rollins Abrams.

HOTEL OSTEND Whole Block, Boardwalk Front, Atlantic City, N. J. Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. P. RAHTER.

SCHOOLS Short-Story Writing A course of four lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story, taught by J. Berg Savaria, Editor, Lippincott's Magazine. One one hundred Home Study Courses under personal supervision in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. \$20-page catalog free. Write to-day. The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 931, Fairfield, Mass.

Are You to Travel? The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. BOSTON—Chauncey Olcott. CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge." COLONIAL—"The Arcadians." GLOBE—"The Virginian." HOLLIS—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." B. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt. MAJESTIC—"The Prince of Pilsen." SHUBERT—"De Wolf Hopper." TREMONT—Richard Carle.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, "Il Trovatore." Aborn opera company.

BOSTON CONCERTS. MONDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., joint recital, Miss Alice Sovereign and Frank La Forge. WEDNESDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., vocal recital, Miss Florence Connor. Symphony hall, 5 p. m. and 8:15 p. m., Paulist choristers. FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., last Symphony rehearsal. SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., last Symphony concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. EVERY EVENING and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, "Il Trovatore" in English.

Leading Events in Athletic World

DARTMOUTH TRACK MEN HAVE HAD LONG TRAINING THIS YEAR

Coach Hillman Now Getting Squad in Final Shape for Penn Relays—Other Meets.

SANDERSON A FIND

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth track men have had longer training this year than ever before in the history of the college. This has been made possible by the new gymnasium. A new feature was started this year to bring more men out for the track. Alumni have given 20 silver cups to be awarded at the close of a series of weekly interclass meets. These have greatly increased the interest in the track and have developed much needed material, particularly in the freshman class.

Men at the track training table at the Hanover inn are: Holdman, Buck, Tilly, Enright, Mason, Haywood, Dolan, O'Connor, Willy and Olson. Others are to be added.

Sanderson '11 has probably been the most valuable find of the series of indoor meets. With practically no track experience he has developed into the best half-mile in college. Gardner '13 in the quarter-mile has been developed in these meets and is now one of the best varsity men. Harmon '13 failed to break the college mile record only because of a large handicap. In the freshman class, Bacon, Willy, Dolan, Haywood and O'Connor have proved their value as varsity men next year. But these men have not only brought out new men but have given the regular men the advantage of competitive training through a long period.

Coach Hillman is now getting his men into final shape for the Pennsylvania relay carnival, to be held in Philadelphia April 29. In this meet Dartmouth will enter Holdman and Buck in the pole vault, Buck in the broad jump, Enright or Mason on the high jump and Tilly in the hammer throw. Last year in this meet Dartmouth placed first in the high jump, second in the pole vault and third in the hammer throw. The freshman relay team for this carnival will be composed probably of Haywood, Dolan, Willy, O'Connor and Olson.

Dartmouth also is scheduled for a meet with Harvard May 6. The close of the track season will come with the New England intercollegiate meet, to which Dartmouth will bring this year greatly increased strength. For four consecutive years Dartmouth has won this meet, last year winning permanent possession of the cup.

In the pole-vault this year Dartmouth has Captain Holdman. He has the college record at 12 ft. and last year broke the New England intercollegiate record at 11 ft. 8 1/2 in. Wright '13 is now doing 11 ft. 6 in. In the high jump Enright and Mason, both sophomores, lead. The weakest spot is in the sprints, Wilkins '13 and Russell '11, being the best men. Steinert '12, Gardner '13 and Duffie '11, are the best quarter-milers.

Dartmouth will hold its annual Paene meet on the 19 and 20 of May in which will be entered men from preparatory schools from all parts of the East.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.		—Per cent—	
	Won.	Lost.	1911. 1910.
Detroit	7	1	875 714
New York	4	2	697 600
Washington	4	2	667 575
Boston	4	3	571 500
Chicago	4	3	444 390
Cleveland	4	5	444 350
St. Louis	3	7	390 257
Philadelphia	1	6	143 151

RESULTS SATURDAY.	
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.	
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.	
New York-Philadelphia, postponed.	
Cleveland-St. Louis, postponed.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY.	
Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.	
Detroit 4, St. Louis 3.	

GAMES TODAY.	
Philadelphia at Boston.	
Washington at New York.	
St. Louis at Detroit.	
Cleveland at Chicago.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.		—Per cent—	
	Won.	Lost.	1911. 1910.
Philadelphia	7	1	875 807
Chicago	6	2	750 607
New York	4	3	571 571
Pittsburg	4	3	571 833
Cincinnati	2	4	333 571
Boston	3	6	333 286
St. Louis	2	5	286 125
Brooklyn	2	6	250 286

RESULTS SATURDAY.	
Boston-Brooklyn, postponed.	
Chicago 7, St. Louis 4.	
New York-Philadelphia, postponed.	
Pittsburgh-Cincinnati, postponed.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY.	
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.	
Chicago 7, St. Louis 4.	

GAMES TODAY.	
Boston at Brooklyn.	
New York at Philadelphia.	
Chicago at Cincinnati.	
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.	

YALE ELECTS CAPTAIN TONIGHT.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A meeting of the Yale varsity soccer team of 1911 will be held at Houghton hall, tonight, for the purpose of electing a leader for 1912.

BASEBALL TUESDAY
AT 3:30 O'CLOCK
NEW YORK
AT HUNTINGTON AVENUE
A. M. E. C. A. V. E.
Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, 25c, 50c, 25c
Wright & Ditson, 344 Washington St.,
Herrick's, Corley St., Corley's, Parker
House and Young's.

BROWN AND TECH TRACK ATHLETES NAMED FOR MEET

Fourteen Events on Schedule Which Promises to Furnish Some Close Competition on Andrews Field.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first outdoor track meet of the season in this city will be held Saturday afternoon at Andrews field between the Brown team and a squad from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The teams are said to be evenly matched and some interesting contests are looked for.

There are 14 events on the program, these being the usual 14 found on a college spring schedule. Each college, under the rules of this meet, will be allowed to enter not more than six men in any one event. The track on Andrews field is in fairly good condition and men will work on it from now until the meet.

Brown's track team cannot be said to be among the leaders, but there are several fast men who will without doubt show up well in the events in which they take part, as individuals. The contest, however, is expected to be close, each college having particularly strong and weak points.

Capt. W. E. Marble and F. V. Young will represent Brown in the hurdles well, but they will have Cummings of Technology to work against. Brown is particularly strong in the weights events and should win a majority of points in those classes.

Bartlett has been breaking Brown records with the shot and the hammer in practise right along, and Moore, with the discus, looks like a winner. In all probability Dalmryle of Technology will lead the high jump, but Rosenberg and McKay ought to be close seconds for Brown.

Technology appears to have better men for the sprints, although Brown's candidates cannot be called slow men. In the long distance runs there will be much competition. Both colleges have good men entered. The official list of entries for the meet, announced today, follows:

100-yard dash—Brown, Holding, Jarvis, Cook, Miles, Winslow, Adams; Technology, 23, Wilson, Trull, Hadley, Gould, Thompson, Strachan, Trull.

220-yard dash—Brown, Holding, Jarvis, Cook, Miles, Winslow, Adams; Technology, 23, Salisbury, Wilson, Guething, Thompson, Strachan, Trull.

440-yard dash—Brown, Miles, Cook, Jetter, Adams, Winslow, Hubbard; Technology, 23, Strachan, Guething, Thompson, Gould, White and Haynes.

880-yard run—Brown, Taber, Jetter, Burgess, Sawin, Cook; Technology, Benson, White, Ryland, Maroon, Sampson, German.

One-mile run—Brown, Taber, Roper, Roberts, Fine, Jetter and Gould; Technology, Watkins, Gorman, Miliken, Nye, Cartwright, Davis.

Two-mile run—Brown, Taber, Roper, Roberts, Fine, Jetter, Gould, Technology, Watkins, R. Ferry, Sheild and Davis.

120-yard hurdles—Brown, Young, Leith, Marble; Technology, Fox, Cummings, Chase, Strachan, Bryant and Hall.

220-yard hurdles—Brown, Young, Marble, Leith; Technology, Cummings, Muench, Fox and Gabriel.

High jump—Brown, Rosenberg, McKay and Bartlett; Technology, Dalmryle, Hall, Eberhard, Chase, Gould, Ryland.

Broad jump—Brown, Bartlett, Miles, Eastburn, Rosenberg and Pluzer; Technology, Hadley, Shepard, McLeod, Gould, Greenleaf and Thompson.

Pole vault—Brown, J. T. Wilson, R. B. Wilson, Smith, Firebaugh; Technology, Allen, Salisbury, Greenleaf, Mangan, Rankin and Hurlbut.

Shot put—Brown, Bartlett, Kulp, Bingham, Goldberg; Technology, Chamberlain, McLeod, Freedman, Wright, Metcalf and Ruby.

Hammer throw—Brown, Bartlett, Kulp, Bingham, Goldberg; Technology, Metcalf, Ruby, Otis, Chamberlain, McLeod and Guething.

Discus throw—Brown, Bartlett, Kulp, Bingham, Moore; Technology, McLeod, Chamberlain, Metcalf, Ruby, Owen and Guething.

EIGHT NINES ARE READY FOR NEW ENGLAND SERIES

With a number of changes made in the managements and playing forces of several of the teams, the New England Baseball League opens its season of 1911 this afternoon with Brockton at Haverhill, Lawrence at Fall River, Lynn at New Bedford and Worcester at Lowell. The series will end Sept. 9. New Bedford won the championship last season, but the other teams have strengthened their line-ups to such an extent that it is difficult to pick a winner this season. Many of the clubs have been experimenting with semi-professional talent during the exhibition season the past 10 days, and while most of these embryo leaguers have failed to show sufficient class there are some who have been picked who should make good.

GOLD YACHTING TROPHY IS SHOWN

The Boston Society of Arts and Crafts has on exhibition today a solid gold trophy cup of 14-carat gold to be presented by Commodore F. Lewis Clark to the schooner winning the ocean race from New London to Marblehead, July 1. The cup is of a graceful pitcher shape, 11 inches high. It was designed by C. Howard Walker and executed by Arthur J. Stone of Gardner. A galleon forms the top resting on a wave motive. The neck is fluted and a decorative border composed of the ancient Egyptian "sunship" motive ornaments the body. The rest of the vase is perfectly plain of a beautiful tone of gold. The handle joins the stern of the boat at the top resting on the rudder as on a bracket, and where the handle joins the body two waves curl on either side.

College Athletic Coaches—No. 29

John A. MacDonald, University of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—John A. MacDonald is the physical director, or athletic supervisor, at the University of Vermont, and is the third man to hold that position. He has complete supervision of the girls' and well as the boys' department of the gymnasium work and is as well the director of all track meets at the university, interscholastic or intercollegiate. Separate coaches are engaged for the baseball and football seasons.

MacDonald is a young man of Scotch nationality, but has lived in this country since early youth. He comes of an athletically inclined family, as his father and several other relatives were athletes. He has been practically self-taught, his only technical training being a course in the Springfield Training school. For three and a half years he was physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Newburyport, Mass.; for three years he served in the same capacity at the Y. M. C. A. at Chelsea, Mass.; and previous to coming to the University of Vermont he was for six years director at the Y. M. C. A. at Fall River, Mass.

For the past 15 summers he has been engaged in professional athletics and has been a familiar figure at the Caledonian games in both the East and West. Last August he made a record pole vault at the Caledonian games at Boston, vaulting 11 ft. 6 in. For seven years he has held the Cater tossing event at Boston, and at Montclair, N. J., he did 6 ft. 3/4 in. in the high jump.

Mr. MacDonald aims to establish a department of physical education, and he is to have the university set the standard for the state so that physical education shall be taken up by the secondary schools. To this end he is instituting real gymnastics, tumbling, etc., and has aroused much enthusiasm among the students for this sort of work. He not only directs but goes on to the gymnasium floor with the men. The first result in his effort to organize athletics in the state has been the making of a



COACH J. A. MACDONALD.

championship event of basketball among the secondary schools. This was recently decided in Goddard Seminary's favor at the university gymnasium.

In his lectures as well as in his gymnasium work he aims to fit men for physical or athletic work, after college, so that if they like they may take up that department of education. And he has so far been successful in making the spirit toward athletics more eager. A fine athlete himself, he has succeeded in creating an enthusiasm among the students for physical development and physical education.

NOTES

Johns Hopkins defeated the Carlisle Indians at lacrosse Saturday, 8 goals to 5.

The University of Pennsylvania track team defeated Johns Hopkins Saturday, 54 points to 26.

Cornell University won its lacrosse game from University of Rochester on Saturday, 12 to 2.

W. J. Travis won the chief prize in the annual spring golf tourney of the Lakewood Country Club Saturday, defeating Frederick Herreshoff in the final round 1 up.

A. R. Kiviat established a new New York regional record for the 880-yard run Saturday of 1m. 58.2-5s. The former record was made by M. W. Sheppard in 1907.

Robert Burman, in a 200-horsepower Blitzen Benz established a new one-mile, two-mile and kilometer world's flying-start auto records at Daytona, Fla., yesterday, when he covered the distances in 25.40s., 55.87s. and 15.88s.

R. A. Gardner and George Chisholm were the stars of the Yale University track meet Saturday, the former winning the pole vault at 12 ft. 4 in. and the latter the high and low hurdles, the last event, in 25.2-5s.

The New York Nationals have secured a 25-year lease of the polo grounds and will erect new stands to take the place of those destroyed by fire April 14. In the meantime the home games will be played on the American league diamond.

MANY SHIFTS IN PRINCETON CREWS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Coach Spaeth of the Princeton University crews, has made several changes in the varsity boat and will try out the new combination this week. P. A. Ransome '11 has been shifted from No. 5 to 3, F. R. Cross '12 from 6 to 5 and E. Dillon '11 put in the latter's place at 4. C. D. Winant '11 was dropped to the second crew. R. B. Higgins '12, is at 2, R. T. Roche '11 at 4, S. J. Rauch '12 at 7, R. Smith '11 stroke and M. Lewis '11 coxswain. H. R. Gray '11 is still rowing bow.

Dr. Spaeth believes the new arrangement will improve the work of the boat and he will continue the daily six-mile rows and the races down the lake between the first and second crews. The men are in good condition and improving steadily in their work. Staying as they did through the Easter holidays they did not break training and are rapidly getting ready for their big race. It is now fully decided that the freshman crew will row Cascadilla on the same day the varsity rows against Yale and Cornell so the freshman boats are all working hard. J. K. Smith has dropped out for the rest of the season. The competition for his place is strong. E. Sampson has been moved to fill Smith's place at present, R. A. Plimpton going to bow in his place. The rest of the crew is unchanged and they easily beat the second varsity in a stiff race down the lake last week. Dr. Spaeth will soon start a series of races between the varsity and the freshman eights to give them practise and experience.

BATES ATHLETIC TEAMS HANDLED BY ADVISORY BOARD

Starting With Debt of \$2000 in 1901 New System Has Paid All and Established Balance.

LEWISTON, Me.—The Bates College Athletic Association has established a record in the past 10 years in which a debt of \$2000 has been paid off and a substantial balance accumulated in the treasury. This in face of the fact that probably twice as much is now spent on athletics in a season as was the case before the present system was adopted.

The athletic association has an advisory board consisting of two members of the faculty, two graduates of at least five years' standing and three undergraduates. The faculty members this year are Prof. L. G. Jordan and F. A. Knapp and the alumni members are J. L. Reade of Lewiston and L. B. Costello of Lewiston. There is also a committee of the faculty which has a general oversight over all athletic activities of the college, consisting this year of R. D. Purington, director of physical training, and Profs. F. E. Pomeroy and G. E. Ramsdell.

The managers of the athletic teams are no longer elected in a hit-or-miss manner but every manager is chosen by the student body from nominations made by the advisory board. There are four departments of sports and two candidates are nominated for each of the manager's and assistant manager's positions except in the case of the baseball and football where there are three nominations for assistant manager, two being elected. The one who is most successful is generally nominated and elected to the managership for the next year. In making the nominations the advisory board considers only the fitness of the men for the positions. To receive the nomination a man must be well up in rank so that his college work shall not suffer and he must have shown a considerable degree of business ability.

BOWDOIN NINE ON TRIP.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Bowdoin College baseball squad left yesterday afternoon for a week's trip to New Hampshire and Vermont, playing Dartmouth on Tuesday and Wednesday and university of Vermont Friday and Saturday. These players were taken on the trip, Wilson C. Means, Woodcock, Urquhart and Grant P. Clifford 1b, O'Neil and Daniels 2b, Captain Lawlis 3b, Weatherill ss, F. Smith lf, Purington cf, Tilton rf.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

The Field has published recently several very interesting articles on the subject of standardizing golf balls, a matter worthy of much greater consideration than is given to it, therefore no apologies are needed for referring to it again in these columns, writes Cecil Barcroft in the World of Golf.

The distance to which a ball be hit concerns three classes, the ordinary golfer who is anxious to hit the ball as far as possible, the maker, who sinks or swims according to the driving qualities of his ball, and the designers of golf courses, including green committees, who are called upon to plan bunkers and remodel holes.

The desire of the two first classes is naturally for a ball which can be hit further than any existing ball. An improved ball, on the other hand, frustrates the best efforts of the third class.

Were golf links capable of stretching to any extent, and golf clubs possessed of sufficient funds to afford continual remodeling and continual filling up of old and opening up of new bunkers, there is no argument against the genius of inventors, save the time that a round of golf would occupy. But, as perpetual changes are most expensive and most annoying, something must soon be done to afford inventors a well-earned rest.

It is not conventional to refer to definite makers of balls, but most golfers are aware that in the last two years two balls have proved capable of being driven to a considerably greater distance than any others, so much so that I believe that in the hands of skillful golfers these balls have given their users nearly as much advantage over the other rubber cover as the early Haskells gave over the gutta. To the indifferent player, one rubber-core is much the same as any other, and even as regards golf plays, it is only on a long course, crammed with severe two-shot holes that the best ball tells much.

That the best balls of today make possible what was impossible two years ago is clear to any one who has many years' experience of a course and knows to a nicety what points can be reached by long drives in all conditions of winds. For example, I may quote the second hole at Dollymound, which Mr. Darwin in British Golf Links refers to as requiring two long and strong shots. This hole was the fourth when Mr. Darwin last played at Dollymound, the old second and third being now the sixteenth and fifteenth. During the past week a strong head wind has been blowing, a wind of sufficient force to have made it quite impossible to get home in two, two years ago; yet by the aid of a certain ball one can now get home with the second, without pressing the brassie shot. In the gutta days, the winner of an Irish championship had to hit three of his

best to get home against a wind of slightly greater velocity.

If balls are to be allowed to be improved still further, the way of the designer of courses will be hard indeed. Given something under 200 acres upon which to lay out 18 holes, he will afford very little scope for brassie play, unless his shot holes occur every third hole. A 400 yards hole in the gutta days was two, and a pitch in the earlier rubber-core days was two full shots; now it is a drive and mid-iron. The designer of a drive and pitch hole lives in terror of inventive genius, a very slight improvement rendering the hazard in front of the green reachable from the tee.

Much invective has been hurled at the length of the modern course, yet the modern course played with the most modern ball does not necessitate the playing of as many shots as did the old course with the gutta. It only calls for more ground and more walking, probably also more rent.

To submit to the standardization of balls for considerable sacrifice of the maker we are not concerned. The sacrifice is, I think, justly called for. If golf links are to be made really skillful tests of golf it is absolutely essential that those who have to design them should have reliable data to work upon—the knowledge of the distance to which a ball can be struck under all conditions of wind.

As to what should constitute a standard ball, this is a matter of great difficulty. The resurrection of the gutta is, I fear, impossible, as there is no doubt that were it re-introduced much trouble would be caused to the ordinary player who cannot be ignored. As to him, there is but little difference in the innumerable makes of rubber-cored balls.

I propose that all balls whose specific gravity causes them to sink should be barred. This would bring about an equality once more, and while debarring the two best makes of balls, would prevent really good two-shot holes from being spoiled, and yet inflict little or no penalty on most of us. The chief sufferers would be the skillful, and it is to be presumed that they have the interests of golf at heart.

The test of floating in water may be overcome, and in that case some further test may be devised, but so far as experience, chiefly that of others, goes, the improvement of rubber cores lay in durability rather than in length, until the ball which would not float was evolved.

COLLEGE GAMES SATURDAY.
Yale, 3; Princeton, 2.
Yale, 3; Andover, 0.
Worcester Academy, 4; Yale '14, 3.
Williams, 4; Mass. A. C., 2.
Wesleyan, 5; Springfield T. S., 3.
Holy Cross, 7; Vermont, 2.
Bates, 10; Bowdoin, 9.
Union, 7; Trinity, 1.
Chicago, 6; Indiana, 2.
Waseda, 4; California, 1.
Colby, 12; Hebron, 5.

ENTRIES CLOSE FOR CANDLEPIN BOWLING MEET

Dorchester Club Has Biggest Amateur List for Duck Tournay at Lowell—More Interest.

LOWELL, Mass.—All indications are for a successful tournament here this year in the championships of the national duck and candlepin bowling congress, the entry lists of which close today. The demand for entry blanks exceeded that of any previous affair, and throughout New England there has been an unusual amount of interest shown.

Any entries bearing a postmark showing that they were mailed up to midnight tonight will be received, and for the benefit of bowlers who did not secure blanks in time, the board of directors has announced that such men can write and designate the class they want to be entered in.

There will be four classes in all the events at candlepins, duckpins and Boston pins; individual, two-men, three-men and five-men teams. There will also be a special class for amateurs at both candles and ducks. The Boston pin division is limited to amateur members of recognized organizations.

The biggest amateur entry list has been made by the Colonial Club of Dorchester. In all, the club will have 55 entries, divided as follows: Two five-men teams at Boston pins, one five-man team at duck pins, three-men teams at candles, ducks and Boston pins, five two-men at Boston, three two-men at candles, one two-men at ducks, three individuals at Boston, two individuals at candles and two individuals at duck pins.

FUTURE CABLE CHESS MATCHES ARE DOUBTFUL

NEW YORK — Followers of Anglo-American cable chess matches are today wondering whether or not the series of matches which came to a close Saturday night by the winning of permanent possession of the Sir George Newnes trophy by the British team will be continued and another trophy offered by some other chess enthusiast. This trophy had been in competition since 1896 and the series resulted in each country winning six times with 1 tie. Each country also won 64 of the 128 games played.

After the bad start on Friday, when Marshall lost his game to Burn in London, the Americans picked up well Saturday, winning three games and drawing two. The British, on the other hand, scored at the remaining five boards, but after a session of play full of vicissitudes that kept the large crowd in attendance constantly interested. The summary of the match follows:

AMERICA.		GREAT BRITAIN.	
Bds.		Bds.	
1—F. J. Marshall 0		1—A. Burn 1	
2—A. B. Hodges 1/2		2—H. E. Atkins 1/2	
3—A. W. Fox 1		3—T. F. Lawrence 0	
4—J. F. Barry 0		4—V. E. Washburn 1	
5—H. G. Volz 0		5—F. D. Yates 1	
6—R. T. Black 1		6—G. W. Richmond 0	
7—H. R. Nichols 0		7—W. Ward 1	
8—R. Miles 0		8—G. A. Thomas 0	
9—G. J. Schweitzer 1/2		9—R. P. Michell 1/2	
10—L. B. Meyer 1		10—H. G. Cole 1/2	
Total 4		Total 6	

ALL READY FOR HORSE SHOW AT RIDING SCHOOL

All is now in readiness for the opening of the annual horse show at the Park riding school tonight at 8 o'clock. Seven classes will be seen, and a record-breaking attendance is looked for. Among the horses to be seen tonight which are causing most interest are H. L. Pierce's "Surprise King," Miss Elizabeth Kelley's thoroughbred saddle horse "Debutante," a chestnut mare 15 hands 2 1/2 inches, and Thomas Lawson's "Glorious Vanity," for which he paid \$6000 to Paul A. Sorg of New York recently.

The tandem class, in which this horse will be seen, is especially strong, as there are 28 horses or 14 tandems entered. Among the prominent people whose horses are entered for tonight are Miss Dorothy Mandell, J. P. Bowditch, Robert C. McQuillen, Miss Alice Thorndike, Miss Jean Lawson and Miss Dorothy Forbes.

The decorations this year are very attractive. The general color scheme is red. Red bands are draped around the gallery, and red with black and white are on the girders. Festoons of smilax are also in evidence in the balcony. The show continues every evening this week, with a matinee Saturday afternoon. The classes for tonight are as follows:

Hour and class.		Entries.	
8:00—35	Pure-gaited saddle horses	5	
8:30—7	Single family horses	14	
8:30—31	Thoroughbred saddle horses	12	
9:15—16	Harness pairs	14	
9:45—27	Saddle horses, 14.3 to 15.2	2	
10:00—18	Tandems	14.3 to 15.2	
10:30—50	Hunters and jumpers	28	

BEVERIDGE TRIP CUT SHORT.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, recently a senator, came to Halifax on Sunday for a few days' visit. Shortly after his arrival, however, a message was received which necessitated a quick return to Washington, and he left by the express at night.

RHODE ISLAND FISH PRODUCT FOR A YEAR REACHES \$1,752,000

Returns Secured by Census Bureau Show Increases in Value, but Decrease in Number Employed.

WASHINGTON—The returns of the fisheries of Rhode Island for 1908, compared with those for 1905, show an increase in the value of equipment and in the quantity and value of products, but a decrease in the number of persons employed, it is stated in the special report on the general census of fisheries of the United States for 1908, soon to be issued by Census Director Durand.

The number of persons, exclusive of 89 shoremen, employed in the industry was 1404 in 1908, as compared with 1702 in 1905; 1425 in 1902, and 1602 in 1880. The value of the equipment was greater in 1908 than shown in any preceding canvass, and amounted to \$877,000, as compared with \$715,000 in 1905, and \$535,000 in 1902. The value of the products in 1908 was \$1,752,000, as compared with \$1,547,000 in 1905, and \$1,156,000 in 1902.

The quantity of fish caught in 1908 was 44,254,000 pounds, as compared with 23,896,000 pounds in 1905, but in 1889 the catch was 127,365,000 pounds, with a value of \$935,000, while in 1880 it amounted to \$8,050,000 pounds, worth \$881,000. The variations in quantity are due chiefly to the great fluctuations in the menhaden catch, which amounted to over 112,000,000 pounds in 1889, less than 1,000,000 pounds in 1902, and nearly 18,000,000 pounds in 1908. The total value of products, however, is but little affected by the catch of this low-price fish.

The value of the shellfish products of the state, including the squid, constituted 69 per cent of the value of all fishery products in 1908. The oyster product, as measured by value, was the most important in the state. In quantity also, it figured at gross weight, the oyster catch, amounting to nearly 50,000 tons, largely exceeded that of all other fishery products.

Of the \$543,000 worth of fish proper caught in 1908, \$314,000 worth were taken in the vessel fisheries and \$229,000 worth in shore and boat fisheries. Scup was first in value, with \$158,000; and then, in the order named, squeteague or weakfish, \$72,000; flatfish and flounders, \$50,000; menhaden, \$48,000; cod, \$42,000; butterfish, \$42,000; mackerel, \$25,000; and swordfish, \$18,000. There were caught also the following varieties, in smaller values: Tautog, sea bass, haddock, eels, chub, pollock, etc.

The value of the oyster catch in 1908 was \$909,000, that of lobsters, \$152,000, and clams, \$77,000. Of the oysters, \$967,000 represented market oysters taken from private areas, and \$250,000 seed oysters, partly from public and partly from private areas. Recent canvasses have shown a material increase in the market-oyster product of the state, which was 1,223,000 bushels in 1908, worth an average of 80 cents a bushel, as compared with 755,000 bushels in 1905, worth \$874,000, and 203,000 bushels in 1889, worth \$272,000.

The lobster product in 1908 was valued at \$152,000, as compared with \$64,000 in 1905; the latter being the highest value up to that year. The increase in the lobster product is due to the work of a commission in Rhode Island which has devised a method of rearing young lobsters until they become able to care for themselves.

PUBLIC TO SEE JACKSON GIRLS ON THE STAGE

The first anniversary of the founding of Jackson College and the segregation of the Tufts women students will be celebrated with the presentation of Frederick Bullard's opera, "Jack and the Baked Bean Stalk," by the girls of Jackson College, in the Jackson gymnasium, Thursday and Friday evenings. The general public is given its first chance to attend one of these productions, as feminine audiences have been insisted upon hitherto.

The arrangements are under the direction of the entertainment committee of the All-Around Club—Miss Gladys M. Wilber of Pembroke, Me.; Miss Etta M. Phillips of Lowell and Miss Gladys L. Cobb of Mansfield. Miss Audrey L. Duffey of Medford, vice-president of the senior class, is advertising manager; Miss Bertha M. Shepard of Everett, stage manager; Miss Marion C. Shorley of Winthrop, property manager; Miss Charlotte J. Waterman, costume manager.

PRESIDENT FAUNCE TALKS ON BIBLE

Clergymen of various denominations gathered at Trinity church Sunday night to observe the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the King James version of the Bible.

W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown university, who opened the service, said in part:

"With the King James version at hand, the founders of Massachusetts, the settlers of the western reserve and the pioneers in Oregon carried divine authority in their saddlebags, enthroned it on the desk of the country school and put it in the hands of every child."

DARTMOUTH PLANS CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS



ROBERT P. BASS.

MANY CHANGES MADE IN MAINE M. E. PASTORATES

BIDDEFORD, Me.—About 30 changes of pastorates were made by Bishop Thomas B. Neely in his announcement of assignments at the Sunday evening session of the annual Maine Methodist Episcopal conference.

Principal among the new appointments probably was that of the Rev. J. W. Arters, lately transferred from the Delaware conference, where he had a charge in Wilmington, to the Congress Street church in Portland. Other changes were:

Portland district—Brunswick, the Rev. J. H. Roberts; North Conway, N. H., the Rev. W. P. Morrill; Ogunquit, the Rev. J. E. Clancy; Eldridge, Orr's and Bailey islands, the Rev. F. A. Sullivan; Saco, the Rev. J. F. Haley; West Baldwin and Hiram, supplied by Ray Kimball; Yarmouthville, the Rev. Charles W. Mock.

Augusta district—Bingham, the Rev. L. R. Swan; Bowdoinham, the Rev. C. W. Beddy; East Livermore, the Rev. L. W. Southern; Gorham, the Rev. C. O. Berry; Gardner, no appointment; Industry and Stark, the Rev. George Ingraham; Lewiston (Hammond street), the Rev. I. A. Bean; Lisbon, the Rev. Arthur Tarbell; Newbury, the Rev. C. L. Banghart; Mercer, the Rev. F. R. Welsh; North Anson and Embden, the Rev. Anthony E. Roberts; Oxford and Welchville, the Rev. Clarence Brown; Richmond, the Rev. A. A. Lewis; New Sharon, the Rev. F. R. Welsh; Mechanic Falls, the Rev. C. E. Brooks; Rumford Center, the Rev. J. E. Alvey; Solon, the Rev. J. P. Roberts; Vienna, the Rev. H. C. Glidden; Wayne and North Wayne, to be supplied.

NEWSPAPER HEADS NOW IN NEW YORK FOR CONVENTIONS

NEW YORK—Editors and publishers of newspapers from various sections of the country are arriving in New York for the convention which began here today of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The meetings of the two bodies, which will end with a joint banquet, will continue until Friday.

Directors of the Associated Press began proceedings by assembling at their association headquarters, No. 195 Broadway, this morning. It is expected that nearly all of the retiring officers of the organization will be reelected. These are: President, Frank B. Noyes; first vice-president, R. M. Johnson; second vice-president, Frank P. MacLennan; secretary and general manager, Melville E. Stone; assistant general manager, Charles S. Diehl; treasurer, James R. Youatt. An opposition ticket has been nominated to oppose the reelection of the retiring directors.

POSTAL CLOSING IS SATISFACTORY

Although nearly all of the letter carriers were off duty Sunday the mail service this morning was not delayed in the least. Every letter carrier in the Boston postal district reported half an hour earlier and the mail that had accumulated Saturday night was distributed in the regular time. Postmaster Mansfield said "the carriers showed a commendable spirit in the manner in which they hurried their work this morning."

"I think the Sunday closing will become permanent."

By the new regulation the general delivery window is open Sundays only between 10 and 11 a. m.

Of the 180 letter carriers only 10 were on duty Sunday and the latter will be recompensed for the two hours they worked by getting as much time off during the week. They will work Sundays only once in 16 weeks, while the clerks who worked yesterday will not be on duty again Sundays for about six weeks.

ANDOVER BURGLAR IDENTIFIED. LAWRENCE, Mass.—The burglar shot in Andover early Thursday morning by Policeman Charles H. Newton Jr. after he had taken a basket of eggs from the latter's home, has been identified by Mrs. Kavner Kockmont of 133 Prospect street in this city, as her husband.

HANOVER, N. H.—A conference on scientific management for the benefit of the manufacturers and business men of New Hampshire and neighboring states is to be held here Oct. 12, 13 and 14 under the auspices of the Amos Tuck school of Dartmouth College.

As far as is known, it is the first public meeting of its kind to be arranged for business men interested in "scientific management," and the director of the Tuck school, Prof. Harlow S. Person, Ph. D., and his assistants have been busy for some time working out the plans.

Such men as Frederick W. Taylor of Philadelphia, the founder of the "Taylor system"; Henry L. Gantt of New York, Harrington Emerson of New York and Henry P. Kendall of Norwood, Mass., will give papers.

On the evening of Oct. 13 the chairman of the session will be Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, and the principal speaker will be Frederick L. Cleveland of New York, who has recently been appointed by President Taft to investigate business methods at Washington. His address will be on "The Application of the Scientific Method to the Activities of the State."

The first meeting will open Thursday evening, Oct. 12, with Mr. Taylor as the principal speaker. He will talk on "The Principles of Scientific Management." The Friday morning meeting will be in charge of B. A. Kimball of Concord, N. H., a trustee of Dartmouth College. At this meeting Mr. Gantt will give a paper on "The Task and the Proper Day's Work." Mr. Emerson will speak on "The Opportunity of Labor Under a System of Scientific Management."

The presiding officer at the Friday afternoon meeting will be Charles H. Jones of Boston. The speakers at that session will be Mr. Kendall, his topic being "Types of Management: Unsystematized, Systematized and Scientific."

He will be followed by James M. Dodge of Philadelphia, who will talk on "The spirit in which scientific management should be approached." At 3:30 o'clock the round-table conferences will be opened in various rooms of the Tuck school, the different discussions being: "Scientific management in machine manufacture;" "Scientific management in textile manufacture;" "Scientific management in shoe manufacture;" "Scientific management in printing and publishing;" "Scientific management in lumbering and in the management of timber properties;" "Academic efficiency."

These will be led by such men as H. C. Hathaway of Philadelphia, Carl G. Barth of Philadelphia, Eugene Szepesi of Boston, W. R. Brown of Portland, Me., and Berlin, N. H., Minor Chipman of New York, Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia, and George H. Chedel, a paper expert.

Mayor James Logan of Worcester will preside at the morning meeting, Oct. 14, and he will also open the discussion which is to be on "The Application of Business Methods to the Government of a Municipality."

WELLESLEY CREW SQUADS AT WORK

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The crew squads at Wellesley College for the spring have just been formed and practice is under way.

The 1911 squad is as follows: Madeline Andrews, Meta Bennett, Helen Coffin, Dorothy Clark, Eunice Chandler, Gladys Earle, Constance Enstis, Marguerite Fitzgerald, Edith Hall, Geraldine Howard, Lucile Kroger, Helen Paul, Albert Peltz, Agnes Roche, Ethel Smith, Jeanette Smith, Helen Slagle, Anna Skinner, Ruth Winch; coxswain, Margorie Wyatt.

The 1912 squad is: Helen Batcheller, Dorothy Bowden, Catharine Brown, Alice Butler, Nellie Curry, Mildred Fenner, Lura Griswold, Dorothy Hart, Cecelia Hollingsworth, Ethelyn Jones, Hazel Lockwood, Alice Paine, Eudora Peck, Corinne Searle, Dorothy Summy, Helen White, Margaret Wright.

The golf, hockey, tennis, running, archery and basketball squads will begin practice Tuesday.

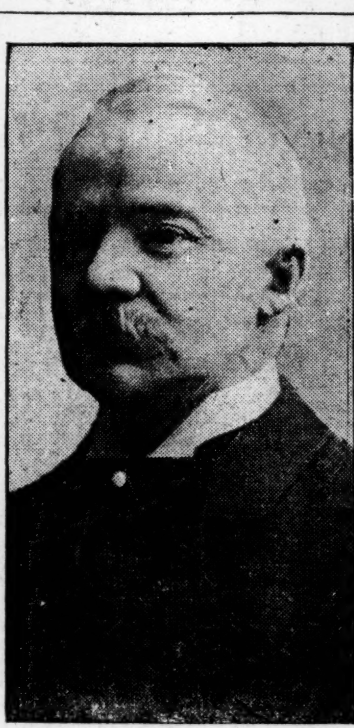
CHAMBER BRANCH PLANS FOR DINNER

Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., retired, president of the Fore River Ship Building Company; Prof. E. H. Gay, dean of the business school of Harvard University; John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, and George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are the speakers announced for the dinner of the Under Forty division of the chamber at the Hotel Somerset Wednesday evening, May 2.

John W. Farley, president of the division, will preside at the dinner and introduce the speakers. Waldron H. Rand and Malcolm Lang will be in charge of the music and lead the singing. A reception committee is to be appointed, consisting of the members of the governing board and of several other members of the division.

MISSION WORK LAYMEN'S TOPIC

NEDHAM, Mass.—The "Forward Movement" in missions in the Episcopal church will be considered by laymen from the various parishes in the diocese and the clergy at a dinner in the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Friday, May 5, at 6:30 p. m. Bishop Lawrence, Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge and W. R. Stirling of Chicago, a leading layman in the West, and a member of the executive committee of the board of missions will be the speakers.



JAMES LOGAN.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MR. TAFT TO VISIT NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J.—Theodore Roosevelt will make an address at the unveiling of the Abraham Lincoln statue in this city on Memorial day.

That will be about a fortnight after the visit President Taft is expected to pay to Newark on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., the oldest Masonic organization in the state.

It is planned that Mr. Roosevelt shall receive the memorial for Lincoln Post. A \$25,000 bequest from the estate of Amos H. Van Horn will pay for the statue. Ralph E. Lum, representing the Van Horn executors, will present it to the post, and the post in turn formally will give it to the city.

President Taft's address will be in the Kruger auditorium on the evening of May 13. Previous to his appearance there he will be entertained at a reception in the home of Franklin Murphy, former governor.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES TO BE EXTENDED

Additional courses on "The Civilization and Art of the Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance Ages," under the direction of Prof. John Osborne Sumner, will be added to the curriculum of the Harvard summer school during the coming season, commencing in the first week of July.

Like the other courses provided by the Harvard summer school, they are the result of a demand manifested by the students who have spent their summer months in Cambridge of late years.

The number of pupils in this course will be limited to 60, and when the course is completed with outside reading and examination it will count as a half-course toward the degree of A. A., and is recognized by the Boston school board.

FUSILIERS' VISIT TO BOSTON FROM ST. JOHN PLANNED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The sixty-second Fusiliers, 300 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity, will visit Boston June 16-20.

On their arrival in Boston on Saturday, June 17, the regiment will be tendered breakfast by the eighth M. V. M., of which Colonel Sweetser is the commander. After breakfast the regiment will march to Charlestown to take part in the Bunker Hill celebration. Later the officers will be entertained by Governor Foss and his staff and on Sunday morning the regiment will join the fifth and eighth regiments in a parade to the Tabernacle church. Mayor Fitzgerald will act as host on an afternoon excursion to Paragon park.

Monday morning the officers will be entertained by the 1915 Boston Business Men's Association and the men will lunch with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at 1 o'clock, leaving for home the same evening.

DENIES COLUMBIA THEATER ORDER

The application for an injunction made by William A. Edwards of Montreal and Harry N. Farren of this city, proprietors of the Columbia theater, against James J. Grace et al, seeking to prevent the sale of the theater property under foreclosure proceedings without recognizing the lease they have of the theater, was denied today by Judge Morton in the supreme court.

John P. Leahy held the property in trust for the Graces and when the Home Savings bank contemplated foreclosure of its mortgage of \$125,000 on which about \$85,000 was due he bid \$125,000 and the bank sold the estate to him.

ACCEPTS PRINCETON CHAIR.

NEW YORK—It is now definitely arranged that George B. McClellan, former mayor, is to become a lecturer on politics and government at Princeton University, beginning with the next session. Mr. McClellan cabled on Saturday from Rome, where he and Mrs. McClellan are spending the summer, accepting the new chair.

Friends raised \$50,000 to endow the chair, with the distinct understanding that Mr. McClellan should be its first occupant.

NEWS BRIEFS

PRESIDENT LOWERY RESIGNS. CLINTON, Miss.—Dr. W. T. Lowery, president of Mississippi College at Clinton, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1. Dr. Lowery states that he must return to his own college at Blue Mountain, over which his brother, Dr. B. C. Lowery, has presided several years.

HOUSE FOR HIGHER PAY. SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—By a vote of 24 to 3 the House appropriations committee voted recently to increase the salaries of members of the General Assembly from \$2000 each biennial session, to \$3500. The principal reason advanced by the exponents of higher salaries was that the direct primaries had caused a heavy increase in campaign expenses.

WIRELESS FOR RIVER BOAT. PITTSBURG, Pa.—A test of wireless telegraphic service, the first to be attempted on river steamers in the United States, will be made on the big packet Queen City on the trip between this city and New Orleans. The Queen City will be fitted up with a wireless apparatus. Stations are to be erected along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and a thorough test made.

GEOLOGISTS TO TOUR ALASKA. ITHACA, N. Y.—Prof. Ralph S. Tarr, the Cornell geologist, and Prof. Ernest Martin of the University of Wisconsin, Tarr's former student, will head an expedition to Alaska this summer to continue their investigations of the glaciers there for the National Geographic Society.

COLLEGE SOCIETY TO BUILD. MADISON, Wis.—The Chi Omega sorority has purchased the property on Henry street north of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and will build a three-story concrete house. The land cost \$7000.

MACCABEES CHOOSE DAYTON. MANSFIELD, O.—Dayton was selected as the place for holding the second quadrennial review of the Knights of the Maccabees of Ohio in 1915 at the closing session of the supreme camp here recently.

GOVERNMENT TO RUN MINE. WASHINGTON—A government operated mine, to be run not for profit but to obtain scientific data, will begin operations about May 1, when the new experimental coal-mining plant at Bruce, Pa., near Pittsburgh, is opened.

CONCRETE MILL AT FT. WORTH. FORT WORTH, Tex.—Another smokestack will be added to Ft. Worth's skyline when a concrete fluting mill in course of construction on the Arlington Heights boulevard, near the Frisco tracks, is completed. The main building of the mill will be made of reinforced concrete and steel and will cover practically a block.

CHINESE MERCHANTS COMING. PORTLAND, Ore.—President H. M. Haller of the Portland Chamber of Commerce has announced that negotiations were under way with the Consolidated Chamber of Commerce of China for a visit to this country early next year of representatives of the Chinese chambers of commerce and a number of government officials.

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WALKE, ON TEST, IS SPEEDING HERE

The torpedo boat destroyer Walke, which for the past few days has been undergoing trial tests over the course at Rockland, Me., is on her way to Boston on an endurance run. She is due here today. This is her final test.

Sunday, over the Rockland course, the destroyer traveled nearly 300 miles along the Maine coast in her oil and water consumption tests. In the four-hour run at 25 knots the Walke consumed 100,725 gallons of water per hour, well within the contract requirement.

ART CLUB GIVES CONCERT. The concert given by the Boston Art Club to its members and friends Sunday afternoon was by the Kuntz Orchestral Club, composed of members of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

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Other trains to Chicago, the West and Southwest leave South Station daily at 10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 2.00 and 4.50 p.m.

New York Central Lines

Time from Trinity place four minutes later.

Railroad Tickets and Pullman Accommodations can be secured at Boston City Ticket Office, 238 Washington Street, 'Phone 2140 Fort Hill; at South Station, 'Phone Oxford 4060; at Trinity Place Station, 'Phone Oxford 1029; at Newtonville Station, 'Phone Newton North 770; or they will be delivered upon request by Special Messenger without extra charge.



WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

GRATE SAVING.

"My cook is very economical in little things. For example, she never uses nutmeg for flavoring."
"I should call that a grate saving."
—Baltimore American.

THOUGHTS OF DELIVERY.

"These are the days when the young divinity student has a terrific mental struggle."
"About what?"
"Whether to preach or pitch."
—Washington Herald.

HIS DEFENSE.

"Henry I will never take you out in society again. You sure disgraced me last time. I took you down to Lillie Greene's party and you began eating with your knife. And when I corrected you, what did you say?"
"I just told you that my fork leaked."
—Atchison Globe.

AFTER BASEBALL NEWS.

"The boss wants you in his office right away," said the bookkeeper. "I guess it's the bounce for yours."
"Nix," declared the office boy. "He only wants to find out what new players have been signed."
—Washington Herald.

SMILE A LITTLE.

Smooth away your ugly scowl, Be yourself awhile; Lots of folks can hear you growl, Few may see you smile.
—Cleveland Leader.

FUTILITY.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the meaning of the word "futility"?
Tommy—I don't know just exactly, but an example of it would be trying to tickle a turtle's back with a chicken feather.
—Youngstown Telegram.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

The esteemed Chicago Tribune tells a correspondent that there is no hard and fast rule for the pronunciation of Illinois. It can be called either Illinois or Illinois, but poets incline to the former.
This will be apt to surprise a lot of unconscious poets.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ARTISTIC FRENZY.

Poet—Oh, if ever I come across that artist! He calls his picture "The Sleeper on the Bench," and has put a volume of my poems in his hand!—Fliegende Blaetter.

CLOSE DISCRIMINATION.

Two women on a train, seated together, held each a covered basket. From one a faint shuffling noise proceeded; while from the other came, now and then, an indignant purr.
The conductor came by.
"Dogs ain't allowed on this train," said he.
"This is a cat!" protested the owner of the purring basket.
"Makes no difference—dogs ain't allowed," repeated this stolid logician.
"Must I get off, too?" inquired the other woman. "I have a turtle in this basket."
"No, ma'am, turtles is insect's, but cats is dogs," he told her.
—Christian Ad. vocate.

SPRING PRODUCTS.

April showers bring May flowers
From the bud,
Showers in spring also bring
Lots of mud.
—Washington Herald.

CHURCH PASTOR AGREES TO STAY

At the Union Congregational church on Sunday the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale announced that he would remain as pastor.

Mr. Stockdale had received an invitation from the International Y. M. C. A. to become one of its secretaries and he hesitated long before deciding upon the course he should take.

ORGAN RECITAL TO FILL CHURCH

There is prospect that all of the more than 5000 seats in the edifice of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, will be occupied tonight to hear the organ recital by John A. O'Shea, under the auspices of the city music department. Already more than this number of tickets have been applied for by those wishing to attend.

Directory of Leading Hotels

ARIZONA Prescott—Hotel Congress.	MASSACHUSETTS Boston—Hotel Lenox. Orange—Mansion House. Springfield—Clinton Hall. Springfield—Cooley Hall. Worcester—Bay State Hotel. Worcester—Warren Hotel.
BERMUDA Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.	NEW YORK New York—Hotel Imperial.
CALIFORNIA Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel Normandie. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.	PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.
COLORADO Denver—St. James Hotel.	RHODE ISLAND Providence—Hotel Narragansett.
IDAHO Boise—The Owyhee.	TEXAS San Antonio—The Gunter.
ILLINOIS Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.	VIRGINIA Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin.
LOUISIANA New Orleans—The St. Charles.	WASHINGTON Spokane—Hotel Victoria.
MAINE Portland—Hotel Falmouth.	WISCONSIN Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.
MICHIGAN Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.	

BURNS AGENT HERE FOLLOWS UP CLUES IN SPRINGFIELD CASE

McManigle's Alleged Confession of Blowing Up Los Angeles Times Building Results in Arrests.

Extradition papers probably will be asked for the man arrested in Chicago who is charged by William J. Burns with the responsibility for dynamiting the Springfield municipal building. This is the information secured from Manager Taylor of the Boston office of the Burns detective agency today. The man under arrest in Chicago is one of seven who were taken in by the police after the alleged confession of Ortie E. McManigle to blowing up the Los Angeles Times building and other structures.

Manager Taylor only awaits further information from Springfield and the West before taking the necessary steps toward bringing the prisoner to this state.

TOLEDO, O.—William J. Burns, the former government detective who says that he has only "scatched the surface" in his efforts to run down the perpetrators of what he termed a plot against employers who refused to submit to the demands of the union, went to the union depot here this afternoon with an assistant and seized a grip, which they declare belongs to one of the three men under arrest and on their way to Los Angeles, Cal. The grip was taken to the central police station for examination.

The grip was checked here on April 11, Mr. Burns said, by J. W. McNamara, brother of the structural iron workers' secretary. Mr. Burns says he does not expect to make any arrests here. He may go to Columbus, O., from here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is reported here today that the man known as David Caplan, the fourth man wanted in connection with the Los Angeles Times dynamiting, is already under arrest somewhere in the East and will be rushed to Los Angeles as soon as the two McNamaras and McManigle reach there.

CHICAGO—A full confession from Ortie E. McManigle, one of the men arrested in Detroit in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building which occurred on Oct. 1, 1910, when 21 persons perished, is said to have been obtained by Detective Reed of the Chicago police department, according to Capt. Stephen Wood, chief of the detective department, which has been acting in cooperation with the William J. Burns national agency in investigating the case.

According to Captain Wood it describes in detail the dynamiting of buildings, railroad trains and factories where conflicts between union and non-union labor existed.

The chief of the Chicago detective department said the confession was placed in the possession of attorneys representing the National Erectors Association to be used in the trial of the case against the men under arrest.

"More arrests in the case are expected and any disclosure of the details of the confession at this time would make them almost impossible," said Capt. Wood Sunday night. "The plants of dynamite, found since the Indianapolis arrests, were told of in the confession and the names and whereabouts of other men, now being sought, are known to the detectives."

It is admitted today that McNamara and McManigle had been under police surveillance here for more than two months and that every movement they made was reported. The police intimate that detectives of the Burns agency actually saw the two men in the act of exploding bombs in recent outrages, since they have been under surveillance. No arrests were made, however, until Detective Burns felt his chain of evidence in the Los Angeles Times case had been completed. It is said that if the men cannot be convicted in connection with the Times explosion they will be brought back to this section of the country to answer for bomb explosions which were witnessed by the Burns operatives.

Captain Wood declared the chain of evidence against the prisoners was complete.

"Burns has been working on this case for five months and has had several of my men working with his for a couple of months," said Wood. "The reports of their investigations have come to me and I have examined them carefully. There is not the slightest question in my mind that the evidence against the dynamiters is conclusive. Those men were professional dynamiters, who had ample funds, employed by men who had considerable influence and aid of many persons in all parts of the country."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Marion county grand jury convened here today to investigate the finding of dynamite in the basement of the American Central Life building, in which the offices of J. J. McNamara were located.

If the dynamite was "planted" Prosecuting Attorney Baker declared this morning he intended to bring this fact out. Mr. Baker would not state definitely the actual object of the convening of the grand jury or its probable consequences, but declared a thorough investigation would be made.

Investigation expected to show, according to the police and Walter Drew, attorney for the National Erectors Association, that Indianapolis for two years has been the headquarters of a conspiracy which has resulted in 80 destructive explosions of dynamite, causing a property loss of \$2,000,000 or more, continued

Sunday, after the arrest of John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, late Saturday. Ten assistants of detective William J. Burns, employed by the National Erectors Association, worked with the local police and detective department.

Against them, in their efforts to operate "open shops," its officials assert, explosions of dynamite under bridges, viaducts and buildings, from Springfield, Mass., to the Pacific coast, have been directed.

It was after the most serious of the explosions, that which wrecked the Los Angeles Times building, when 21 persons perished, that the indictments were returned by a grand jury, upon which were arrested here John J. McNamara and in Detroit J. B. Bryce, alleged to be James McNamara, brother of John J. McNamara, and Ortie E. McManigle.

The police claim to have found four bundles of dynamite at the headquarters of the association here.

A message received here Sunday night from Tiffin, O., says that Detective Burns found a "plant" there of between 300 and 400 pounds of dynamite.

Declaring that the police had "kidnapped" J. J. McNamara and that the finding of dynamite in a storage compartment belonging to the offices of the Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was not proof of McNamara's guilt, because detectives had often "created" evidence against labor unions, Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers Association, issued a formal public statement Sunday night on behalf of himself and the executive board.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—When John J. McNamara, James M. McNamara and Ortie McManigle arrive here to face charges of complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building they will be given speedy trials, according to statements made today not only by Chief of Police Sebastian, but by the leaders of affiliated trade organizations.

The labor leaders conferred all of yesterday and today are to have completed plans for the defense of the prisoners. The first step to be taken, it is believed, will be an application for a writ of habeas corpus whereby it is hoped the men will be released. It is asserted that they were kidnapped by the detectives employed by William J. Burns and that they had no opportunity to consult attorneys or offer a defense.

A representative of the district attorney said today that not fewer than 20 men will be arrested in a few days charged with complicity in the Times affair, although Sebastian says nobody is under surveillance. The representative of the Burns agency, on the other hand, declared that labor leaders here and in San Francisco have been closely watched for more than two weeks.

CINCINNATI—The police discovered Sunday at the former home of John J. McNamara, in a suburb of this city, what they claim is strong incriminating evidence against the McNamara brothers now under arrest for alleged complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

In the room said by the relatives to have been occupied by James McNamara when at home, a trunk was found containing some clothes, iron worker's tools, some very fine saws, an electric bell, insulated wire and a "battery tester," used to measure the strength of electric batteries.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST METHODS

A protest was made by Boston Typographical Union 13 on Sunday at Faneuil hall regarding the methods employed in the arrest of Secretary J. J. McNamara of Indianapolis, and resolutions to that effect were adopted.

These nominations for the election of officers May 17, were made: For president—John J. O'Leary, Edward M. Martin, Thomas H. Gilman, Harvey Chappel, John F. Haley, Henry Foley, John A. Kopp, David X. Coughlan. For vice-president—Charles Whiting, Louis J. Hyde, James H. Brelaut, Leslie Whitney, Benjamin McMorro, For treasurer—Frank M. Flanagan. For secretary—Thomas P. Curtin, Joseph J. Dallas. For assistant secretary—John O. Battis.

JAPANESE ART NEVER EXCELLED, SAYS PROF. POPE

Asst. Prof. Arthur Pope of the fine arts department of Harvard University gave a talk on the conventions of Chinese and Japanese painting at the art museum Sunday afternoon.

Professor Pope made the statement that Chinese and Japanese painting is not only unlike western painting in appearance, and must be studied like the dialect of a foreign language in order to be fully understood, but that western painting has never equaled it in power. In the interpretation in line of the character of the form of things, the Japanese have never been excelled, except possibly by Turner, he said.

"The abstract representation of things is impossible in our western imitative art," said Professor Pope. "We express the look of the thing as seen at some particular moment, while the Japanese express the idea rather than the imitation."

Several paintings and prints from the museum collection were shown. One Chinese painting of the twelfth century was shown by Mr. Pope to be not entirely unlike early Florentine work, and the famous roll which is exhibited in the third Japanese room was said by him to be one of the finest paintings in the world.

Earle Rowe met visitors to the exhibition of recent acquisitions in the Egyptian department.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Mention of the summer home calls to mind not only the beauty of woods and fields and sky and sea, but houses with deep verandas, open to the breezes, muslin curtains, hard fibred rugs, chintzes, grass and rattan furniture. They embody to the mind's eye summer comfort. Matrons in town have sighed that they, too, might not have such a home to reside over. A few, more daring than the rest, have determined to have, if not two houses, at least two kinds of furnishings, and have found the experiment not expensive and very satisfactory. Some have gone so far as to say that one house is better than the two, for it has many of the advantages with less expense and care. Rugs and all heavy and rich draperies have been packed away and their places taken by arts and crafts rugs, art squares and grass mats. Simple muslin curtains have replaced handsome lace ones, cushions have been recovered with things suitable for the rough handling of summer and slip-overs of bright cretonne or dark linen have protected rich upholstery. This has given a new aspect to the house, has lessened its care and brought with it relaxation and freedom supposed to belong to the summer months.

All these things, rugs, matings, linoleums, shades, curtains, furniture covers, upholsteries, draperies and wall papers, both seasonal and all-the-year-round, are carried by John H. Pray & Sons Company, 646-658 Washington street. Just now particular attention is being given to things suitable to the summer home, but the store always carries those that are good for any and all times of the year.

One of the best styles of headgear that has yet been introduced for motoring is a turban shown by the Jordan Marsh Company. It is smart and made of Italian braid severely trimmed with silk velvet ribbon. It is to be seen both in black and colors. New shapes from Paris for semi-dress motoring are distinctive. Several models are shown. They are made of silk braid trimmed with silk velvet and silk straw bands.

The popular sailor is in three distinct styles. Those by Victor J. of London are made of tagal and fine weaves of Italian braids and trimmed with game feathers. For outings and traveling they are just the thing. The Knox sailors are made of fine Knox braid, leather lined and trimmed merely with a silk band. They make an excellent hat for business, walking and sports. Madame Sherry sailors have a smart roll brim. Knox style braid, are full silk lined and finished with a silk velvet ribbon.

Genuine Panama hats of the newest mode have wide brims with turned edges and silk ribbon band.

In addition to these the Jordan Marsh Company is presenting some handsome tailored hats. The assortment of fine Japanese, Russian and Italian tagal braids include large, small and medium shapes.

The stock of the G. Wildes Smith Company has been purchased by Chandler & Co., and is placed on sale this week at its store on Tremont street, near West. Everything is marked at a reduction of from 25 to 40 per cent. Suits, dresses, coats, waists, neckwear, gloves, all are included in these prices. Everybody who is familiar with the excellent goods carried by the G. Wildes Smith Company knows what to expect from this announcement, especially when it is stated that almost the entire stock is new. Other purchases are going in at the same prices. Dresses and costumes made from materials that came from France, striped and embroidered voiles, marquisettes, bordered foulards, embroidered crepe de chine and cachemire de soies are among the things on sale. Tailored suits are in a great variety of style, materials and trimmings.

The annual white sale comes at the same time. Preparations for this have been going on for some time with the object of making it the most attractive the firm has ever held. French underwear, daintily hand-embroidered, is marked at especially low prices.

This week persons looking for fine floor coverings can secure fine royal Wilton rugs at great reductions in price. H. R. Lane & Co. of 34 and 38 Chauncy street have marked every regular royal Wilton rug in their stock to a figure way below the regular values. Rugs 9x12 that were \$39.50 are now \$27.35, and \$36.50 rugs are \$25.65. All patterns are included in this markdown.

Early this morning L. P. Hollander & Co. opened to its patrons a special sale of women's spring coats for traveling, automobile, street and evening wear. These fine garments are all marked at the prices of ordinary ones. The evening and dress wraps are beautiful. Some are imported models. A handsome imported automobile coat is of gray novelty worsted, trimmed with broadcloth and braid and lined throughout with silk. A number of automobile traveling coats are made of imported mixtures in both three-fourth and full length. They will be found most serviceable by the tourist as well as good to look upon. Suits and millinery also have been reduced.

Fresh strawberries dipped in fondant, and as they come, cherries and other fruits, treated in the same way, are features of the Martha Washington candies, a store for the sale of which has just been opened in Boston at 17 Temple place. These confections, which first were known in Washington and Baltimore, now have a reputation distributed over a wide area, stores having been established in several cities. Visitors to Atlantic City and Washington became familiar with them long ago. William

A. Easterday of Washington and Miss Saunders are here to assist Miss Harold in opening the local shop. It is decorated with colonial flags and other things bespeaking the days in which George and Martha Washington reigned at Mt. Vernon, and with pink and white azaleas.

A feature of the suits that are shown this week by the E. T. Slattery Company that will appeal to the many women who have never liked the tight skirt are the new models of skirts showing fullness in the back. For those who prefer the hobbie skirt there are many of that style also. The suits are shown in blue, black and white serges, gray worsteds, English homespun, black satins and English mohairs. The coats have a short effect with sailor collars and broad braid trimming.

Both stores of James McCreery & Co. in New York are having a sale today and tomorrow of French bordered marquisettes and St. Gall dotted Swiss flouncings, with white ground and colored borders. Imported mohair Sicilian and wool serge in navy and black are reduced from \$1.50 to 95 cents, and natural ecrú rough Shantung pongee is marked 50 cents a yard.

Handsome new garments, suits of French serge, Scotch mixtures, novelty weaves, etc., have been received by Meyer Jonasson & Co., and placed on sale at prices that run from \$25 to \$39.50. New satin suits are more. Satin coats and wraps and serge coats are marked at special values. Very pretty new voile and marquisette waists are shown at \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6.50. Pretty wash dresses for morning and afternoon wear are moderately priced at \$3.65 and up to \$7.50.

REFERENCE LIBRARY LIKE IN BAY STATE ASKED FOR CONGRESS

The example of the Massachusetts state reference library for legislators may be followed by the national House of Representatives, according to Norman H. White of Brookline, member of the Legislature, through whose efforts the reference library system was established in this state. He has just received a letter from John M. Nelson, member of Congress from the second Wisconsin district, enclosing a copy of his bill introduced on April 13.

This measure aims to appropriate \$150,000 to establish a department in the congressional library for the purpose of gathering and indexing statute law, national and legal material of a comparative nature and to provide for draftsmen for Congress measures and otherwise to assist members of Congress and other officials in obtaining information useful in determining how they shall vote.

Along the lines of the plan in operation at the Massachusetts State House, the Nelson bill provides that the librarian of the Library of Congress shall appoint a thoroughly trained chief of the legislative reference bureau, whose duty it will be to "gather technical material bearing upon legislation in such a manner that the President and the different departments of the government and Congress will have ready and available such material and to this end he is authorized to translate, gather and index foreign data and matter relating to legislation."

Other government departments are required to give reasonable assistance to the legislative reference bureau and all public records are to be open at any time to its chief. Under orders from the President the bureau may draft bills for public officials, and on instructions signed by 15 representatives or five senators for a member of either House. Private, local or special bills may not be drafted.

This system, which was adopted by Massachusetts in the face of considerable opposition, has been in use for some years in several progressive western states. It has been notably effective in Wisconsin where the legislators make large use of it. The Massachusetts librarian's recently issued report for 1910 says:

"The use made of the reference rooms during the 1910 session of the Legislature was gratifying. The average number of legislators making daily visits to the reference rooms was not large at first, but steadily increased as they became aware of their usefulness and the material therein collected. They found assembled in the rooms collections of statutes, law reports, department publications and books on special subjects, taken from the collections in the main stack."

"The collections were supplemented by lists of books, pamphlets and magazine articles. Many valuable and recent items and reports in the collections were obtained from various state departments, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, societies, etc., throughout the country, with no expense to the library except for the necessary correspondence."

"Some of these book collections, after answering their purpose in the reference rooms, were redistributed in the main stack, but the lists are on file, so that a given collection may be easily reassembled. It is hoped that the growing file of bibliographies, or book lists, may prove of great future value."

HUNT FOR WILLIAM D. HANLEY.

MARLBORO, Mass.—William D. Hanley of this city has been missing since Thursday night. On Sunday the militia company was called out to search the country around Whiles Corner, where he was last known to have been seen.

We Show the Largest Variety To be Found in New England of New Spring Models in

BON TON

NON-RUSTABLE
CORSETS



Guaranteed
to
fit
wear
and
satisfy

Various
models
from
3.00
to
8.00

Fourth Floor
Main Store

Fourth Floor
Main Store

The superb BON TON Corsets appeal to every woman who appreciates elegance and beauty combined with style, fit and perfect comfort. They are the embodiment of high art and a deep science in corsetry—no finer corsets are made to sell at 3.00 to 8.00.

BON TON Corsets (the Parisian name for beautiful form) are just what their name implies—the secret of the form beautiful—the correct foundation for the modish gowns of the hour. No trouble to find just your model here. Our assortment is complete.

Remember—Our fitting service is unsurpassed—Our corps of fitters the best that can be procured—Our methods the latest and most approved in every respect.

Jordan Marsh Company

CHELSEA TO HEAR MINSTREL SHOW BY REVIEW CLUB



GEORGE H. MCINTYRE.

Chelsea resident, who will appear as one of the end men in the Review Club minstrel show.

Much interest is being taken by Chelsea residents in the annual minstrel show of the Review Club, that will be given in Gordon's theater this evening. The director is William Richard; the interlocutor, Edward H. Lowell, who is chairman of the school committee; and the men, George H. McIntyre, Harry J. Smith, Allen R. Roe, Willard Wornwood, Parker Brown, Thomas Dorn, George Sargent, John McNeish and Everett Hamill.

MR. GLIDDEN FOR AEROPLANE LAW

Governor Foss made public today a letter from Charles J. Glidden, commending the executive on his action in sending a message to the Legislature urging the enactment of legislation relating to the use of aeroplanes and other air craft. "A commission should be appointed to not only guard the safety of the public not flying, but also the aviators and passengers desiring flight," said Mr. Glidden. "I trust that a safe and sound law will be enacted at once, as the season is about to open."

FRENCH ADVICES REPORT THAT ALL IS QUIET AT FEZ

PARIS—The French government received advices Sunday that quiet prevailed at Fez on April 15. The rebels apparently were subdued by their defeat by Captain Bremond's column on April 12, and there had been little activity since then.

Captain Bremond, who is in command of both the French division and the forces of the Sultan, is trying to reach Fez. He has been heard from as late as April 18.

He reports his troops as being in good condition, and the weather as improving, which permits of an early resumption of his march on Fez. This had been interrupted by floods.

Meanwhile General Moineau at Casa Blanca, has completed the preparations for a mixed force of tribesmen, French troops and artillery, under Major Simon, which will start soon for Fez.

The premier, M. Monis, the minister of war, M. Bortaux, the minister of foreign affairs, M. Cruppi, and the military chiefs had a long consultation Sunday, and it was decided to take further measures to hurry relief to Europeans at Fez.

LONDON—Despatches from Tangier say that the Zammoor tribe has captured Mekines, about 30 miles from Fez, but that Fez was safe on April 16.

A convoy with ammunition for the force of Captain Bremond, who is trying to relieve Fez, was stopped at Elksan by the rebels on April 21, according to a despatch received here today. Captain Bremond's soldiers are reported to be short of ammunition.

A message was received today from Captain Moreau at Tangier stating that the Maleck and Sefan tribes were on the verge of revolting against the Sultan and moving against Fez.

LINER ROMANIC NEARING BOSTON, DAY BEHIND TIME

Immigration, customs and shipping officials were surprised to learn today that the White Star liner Romanic would not reach port until Tuesday about noon. Early reports in steamship circles and the schedule of the steamer showed that she should arrive today, and the entire immigration force which was assigned to examine the vessel's passengers, were on hand at 7 a. m. The pier at Hoosac docks, Charleston, also held people awaiting news of the boat. Later developments showed, however, that the vessel was 608 miles east of Boston light at noon Sunday, according to wireless advices.

The Romanic is bringing 58 saloon, 166 second cabin and 1190 steerage passengers from Naples, Genoa and Ponta Delgada. Included in the list of saloon passengers are: Miss Annette Bennet, Miss Anna C. Bliss, Charles Brigham, Miss Marie Brigham, Mrs. I. A. Caldwell, Miss Gladys Caldwell, Miss M. E. Clement, Mrs. E. C. Cushman, Miss M. E. Dowse, Mrs. A. E. Drinkwater, Miss E. F. Drinkwater, Miss Nancy Flagg, Mrs. Clara Freeman, Miss Dorothy Freeman, Miss Alice Hayes, Miss Ella K. Hayes, Miss Anna Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, Mrs. Harriet Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Mead, Mrs. George J. Reed and Miss Margaret Wilson.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO VISIT BOSTON

WASHINGTON—President Taft accepted an invitation today to attend the Columbus day celebration at Boston on Oct. 10 and 11.

Proctor Automobile Co.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We beg to announce our removal to our new and larger quarters at

1008 Commonwealth Ave.

We shall continue our business as dealers in new and renewed PULLMANS and STANLEYS, also other makes of used cars taken in trade.

We extend to you a cordial invitation to inspect our new plant.

TELLS OF EXPLORING PLANT GROWTH OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Professor Pittier, in Charge of Botanical Work for Smithsonian Institution, Writes of Discoveries.

FINDS RARE FLORA

WASHINGTON—An account of the work being done in the Panama Canal Zone by the men sent there by the Smithsonian Institution to make a complete survey of the animals and plants of that territory, is contained in the following letter just received from Prof. H. Pittier, who is in charge of the botanical work:

I have the pleasure to report our return from Chiriqui, after a successful expedition of six weeks. We located at El Boquete and found the middle and upper valley of the Caldera river very interesting floristically. The district is wonderfully rich in orchids, some of which are beautiful, and as Mr. Maxon has made a good collection of them, we hope to have soon in Washington the living specimens of many of the specific types of the Watzweil collection, made in the 60's in the same region.

The forests of El Boquete are simply magnificent and I wish I could find English words to give you even a short description. One of the dominating species is a giant elm, which I never met in other parts of Central America. Of course, it is very difficult to get botanical samples of these trees, but I have been rather successful in that line and hope to be able to fill gaps in the United States national herbarium.

We ascended the Chiriqui volcano and the Cerro de la Horqueta, which I found to be respectively 3374 and 2268 meters high. The former is entirely in the semi-arid region of the Pacific. At about 1800 meters the oaks have become the dominating element of the forest, and they remain so up to about 3000 meters, although mixed still in the lower belt with a gregarious Persea very closely related to the common alligator pear. On the side we ascended the upper limit of the oak forest is marked by the crater ridge that surrounds the main peak of its northeastern flank.

We camped at the bottom of an old crater north of the peak on March 12, and at 7 a. m. the temperature was about 31 degrees above zero. Every drop of water was congealed and the ground covered with a fine white frost. That day we ascended to the summit. The volcano is absolutely extinct and the highest peak is on the northern side of the ridge corresponding to the most recent crater, where sulphur is still found and the vegetation very scarce.

We had intended to spend a few days at our upper camp and to explore the upper part of the mountain as thoroughly as possible. But on returning to the camp we were greeted with the news that there was not a drop of water left, and that a careful search of the neighboring gorges had failed in revealing a new supply of it. Under such circumstances the only thing to do was to go home.

That night we went to bed without dinner and thirsty. Early in the morning we started without breakfast, and were glad when we found the first wild pineapples, in the folial axis of which there is almost always a small supply of water.

We went to Cerro de la Horqueta March 17-19, which is as wet as the volcano is dry, although not 10 miles distant on the opposite side of the Caldera valley. Here the forest is very dense. The upper part of the peak is buried under a low, scrubby forest, very much mixed as to families, and firce when it comes to cut a trail through the tangle of distorted trunks, vines and bambus, all uniformly clad in a thick dripping mantle of mosses and allied plants.

This was a paradise for Mr. Maxon, who collected no end of rare ferns. I think we were the first people to ascend that peak, as no traces of an old trail could be discovered in the upper part of the peak.

My collection in that region consists of about 600 species and besides I have a large amount of interesting data. I left Boquete on March 21 and walked about 40 miles to David, passing to the village of Caldera, well known to ethnologists on account of its "piedra pintada" (painted, i. e. carved, stone). My object in walking, despite the excessive heat, was to study as closely as possible the vegetation of the vast expanse of savannas. But I found them dry and parched, and so could see but little.

STENOGRAPHERS FORM AID CLUB

The Stenographers Mutual Benefit Association was organized Sunday afternoon in Perkins hall, Boylston street, Thomas N. Nolan of Somerville presiding. The association is to be composed of unmarried women and widows. It is not a union according to the promoters, but a mutual aid society. It will not, it is said, interfere with business men as regards work hours and wages.

The new officers are: President, Miss Emma L. Martin; vice-president, Miss J. M. Gaddoo; secretary, Miss Florence K. Glynn; treasurer, Miss Kathryn L. Nolan; advisory board, Dr. Blanche Denig, Mrs. Maud W. Park, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Caroline J. Cook, Miss A. Gertrude Crowley, Miss M. H. Farrar and Miss Alice H. Grady.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WINTHROP.

Joseph H. Murphy, P. D. D. G. E. R., and Frank O. Johnson, grand esquire, will install these officers of Winthrop Lodge of Elks, at Wadsworth hall, Friday evening: Exalted ruler, Frank P. Joyce; esteemed leading knight, Alexander S. Neal; esteemed loyal knight, Eugene Cronin; esteemed lecturing knight, John A. Webster; secretary, John W. Lili; treasurer, William F. Dealey; tiler, Charles F. Todd; trustee, Thomas A. Maloney; representative and alternate to grand lodge, Albert B. Dorman, William H. Barter.

Mrs. Carl G. Brightman is coaching a number of young people for an entertainment to be given in Knights of Columbus hall, May 15 and 16, the proceeds to be divided between several local philanthropies in which the young people are interested.

BEVERLY.

"The Oxford Affair" will be played by the North Beverly Girls Club at the Parish house at North Beverly, May 19. There is considerable activity shown among the summer colonists. Mrs. Lucius M. Sargent has opened her summer home at Prides Crossing. William M. Wood is to make a number of improvements at the F. L. Higginson cottage in the same reserve, which he recently purchased. James Simmons, who has charge of Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter's house, is making arrangements for the opening of the new mansion at the Farms.

WINCHESTER.

The dramatic committee of the Fortnightly will present "Friday Afternoon in the Village School" and "The Regester" on Monday afternoon.

The Mothers Association will hold its next meeting Wednesday afternoon in the high school assembly hall.

Bishop Lawrence preached at the Church of the Epiphany Sunday evening.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Friendly Society will be held Thursday afternoon.

STONEHAM.

The Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting in Mechanics hall Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Florence C. Wellington, chairman of the department of domestic economy, will give an exhibit of labor-saving devices for housewives and there will be music by Albert Buck.

A "trading post," or bazaar, will be held in Red Men's hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings.

MALDEN.

At a meeting of the aldermen Tuesday evening reconsideration will be ordered on the appropriation of \$300 for merchants week which the aldermen defeated at the last meeting.

An order in committee for the erection of a fire station in the Faulkner section and the installation of a motor combination truck will be reported favorably to the city government at its next meeting, following a mass meeting of citizens of that section.

WAVERLEY.

"From Gibraltar to the North Cape" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Anthony Wayne Straus in Waverley hall Tuesday evening, in aid of the gymnasium fund.

The Young People's Society of the Waverley Unitarian church is to present the three-act comedy, "Mrs. Briggs of the Poultry Yard," in Lawrence hall the evening of May 13.

WESTWOOD.

M. J. West has been appointed by the school committee as superintendent of the public schools of the town.

Miss Diana Constable of the Warelands Summer Dairy school has been secured by the school committee to deliver a course of six lectures before the girls in the public schools.

WALTHAM.

The Rev. Carl Andrea has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Swedish Lutheran church to succeed the Rev. E. J. Peterson.

What is expected to be the final hearing on the abolition of grade crossings in this city is to be held before the special grade crossing commission at the State House May 1.

WALPOLE.

A district meeting of the Suffolk branch of the Women's Missionary Union will be held at the Walpole Congregational church, April 26.

The Walpole Women's Club will observe its annual gentlemen's night this evening. Dr. Charles A. Eastman will speak on "The Real Indian."

ABINGTON.

The Board of Trade holds a meeting in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening. Commodore Frank F. Crane and Representative Louis F. R. Langelier of Quincy will speak on waterways.

LYNNFIELD.

Frank Newhall, superintendent of streets, has put a gang of men at work repairing several streets. Automobiles and heavy trucks have made deep ruts and more extensive work than usual in grading is to be done. Oil will be applied later.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The Woman's Alliance of the Follen church has elected: President, Mrs. Locke; vice-president, Mrs. Annie Hanscomb; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Spaulding; treasurer, Mrs. Larkin Smith.

WINCHENDON.

The Woman's Club has elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Lillian Frost; first vice-president, Mrs. E. Josephine Nourse; second vice-president, Mrs. Lucy Wright; recording secretary, Miss Bernice I. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edna L. Washburn; treasurer, Mrs. Nettie Morlock; auditor, Miss Grace Boyden; director for one year, Mrs. Ida S. Whitney; directors for two years, Mrs. Frances A. M. Gay, Mrs. Grace I. Speare, Mrs. E. Lou Willson.

Miss Ellen M. Blakeley, president of the girls college in Marsh, Turkey, will speak in the North Congregational church Tuesday evening.

Myron J. Willson has been reelected superintendent of the schools of Winchendon and Ashburnham.

CHELSEA.

These officers have been elected by Company H of the First Volunteer Infantry: President, Frank O. Moody; vice-president, Ezra A. Batchelder; secretary and treasurer, William A. Prescott; executive committee, James R. Gerrish, Joseph B. Everdeen, Charles H. Chaffee.

Archibald L. Gleason, president of the Acorn Savings Club of the Y. M. C. A., announces a talk at Association hall Monday evening, May 1, by George P. Fogg, of the bond department of R. L. Day & Co., on "Wise Investments for the Average Working Young Man."

WAKEFIELD.

The high school senior class has appointed this committee to make arrangements for the commencement reception: Miss Nellie Hourihan, Miss Olive Vint, Miss Mildred Gratian, Miss Luella Allen, Walter Anderson, Thomas Collins, Frank D. MacKay, Harold Miller and Fred Young. The graduation exercises are announced to take place June 22.

The selectmen have received notice that the town's apportionment of the cost of the improvements in the Charles river basin will be \$2411.91.

WEYMOUTH.

Services in observance of the tercentenary of the King James version of the English Bible were held in the old North Congregational church Sunday and they will be continued every evening this week except tonight and Saturday.

The Social Circle of the First Universalist church will give an entertainment and sale in Lincoln hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

READING.

The Men's Good Fellowship Club of the Congregational church will have its annual ladies' night and dinner in the guild hall of the church this evening.

Two citizens of this town have received promotion with the Boston & Maine Railroad. William T. Rodden becomes auditor of disbursements and John E. Turner auditor of freight accounts on the Montpelier & Wells River (Vermont) line.

ROCKLAND.

The Parent Teachers Association has elected: President, Mrs. Giles W. Howland; vice-president, Mrs. Howard A. Baker; secretary, Miss Grace Smith; treasurer, Mrs. William M. Hurley.

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the First Congregational church will serve a May breakfast in the church dining rooms Tuesday, May 2.

BRAINTREE.

The Noah Torrey School Association holds a meeting in the school hall this afternoon.

Miss Mary Hall has resigned her position as a teacher in the Jonas Perkins school.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church holds a meeting Tuesday evening.

ARLINGTON.

The Rev. Samuel Neal Kent began his pastorate at the St. John's Episcopal church Sunday morning.

A special parish meeting will be held by the First Congregational (Unitarian) parish this evening in the church vestry at 8 o'clock, to see what action the parish will take with regard to alterations and repairs on the church building.

RANDOLPH.

The Stetson high school baseball team plays at Whitman this afternoon.

WATERTOWN.

The board of fire engineers has organized as follows: Chief engineer, Orin R. Hatch; first assistant, John W. O'Hearn; second assistant, Howard O. McLaughlin.

REVERE.

The Revere Board of Trade will meet at high school hall, Tuesday evening.

The Revere Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at their club rooms Wednesday afternoon.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Rev. John G. Taylor of the Park Avenue Congregational church, will give an historical address at the spring conference of the Congregational churches at the Central church, Chelsea, Wednesday, April 26.

HOLBROOK.

The local council of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union has elected: President, William F. Ames; vice-president, Patrick Mack; recording secretary, John Hannifan; treasurer, Frank B. Dimay.

NEWTON.

Donations amounting to \$101,000 for a new church edifice for the Second Congregational church of West Newton have been pledged. Committees to have charge of the building of the church will be chosen within a short time.

Officers elected by the Newton Equal Franchise Association are: President, Mrs. Mary A. Howe; vice-presidents, Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, Mrs. S. L. Eaton; recording secretary, Mrs. W. E. Birdsall; corresponding secretary, Miss Jeanette Grant; treasurer, Mrs. F. B. Young; auditor, Miss Anna Whiting; directors, Mrs. Frederick Wetherbee, Mrs. Caroline Heizer, Mrs. Willard Trip.

EASTHAMPTON.

A meeting in the interests of the Boy Scouts was held here Sunday afternoon. Frederick M. Cook, Jr., of Boston, spoke on the aims and possibilities of the movement. S. M. Jordan of Amherst Agricultural College who bears the Boy Scout title of "Silver Fox," was present, dressed in Indian costume and gave illustrations of Indian fire building. Capt. E. V. Ambler of Northampton gave a stereopticon talk on the work of the Boy Scouts of Hampshire county and a patrol of scouts from Springfield gave illustrations of their work.

QUINCY.

Frank A. Reed has been chosen secretary of the Quincy Cooperative Bank, in place of Richard D. Chase, resigned.

Paul Revere W. R. C., assisted by other patriotic exercises, will observe the anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant by appropriate exercises in Colonial hall, Thursday evening.

Plans are underway for a public reception to the Rev. Dr. E. N. Hardy, the retiring pastor of the Bethany Congregational church, and Mrs. Hardy in the chapel Wednesday evening, May 10.

PEMBROKE.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church has elected: President, Mrs. D. M. Angell; vice-president, Mrs. E. N. Smith; secretary, Mrs. C. E. Keene; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Perry; work committee, Mrs. Jennie Howard, Miss Adeline Besse, Mrs. E. N. Smith; flower committee, Mrs. Lucy Vaughn, Mrs. O. W. Charles, Mrs. E. A. Perry, Mrs. Marion Lewis, Mrs. Jennie Howard, Mrs. Mary Bourne, Miss Lucy Bryant.

KINGSTON.

The executive committee of the Kingston High School Association will meet this evening at the home of Miss Ethel Bryant and make final arrangements for the luncheon and other features of the reunion which will take place May 13 at the Town hall.

The bird class of the Old Colony Natural History Society will hold a meeting this evening at Plymouth.

BROCKTON.

A civil service examination of applicants for positions on the Brockton police force took place at City Hall today.

William S. Bamford, agent for the overseers of the poor, has made arrangements for a concert at the city home Tuesday by a boys' orchestra.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The East Bridgewater grange will hold a special meeting Tuesday evening to discuss potato growing.

The degree staff of Colfax lodge, I. O. O. F. will work the third degree at the meeting of Electric lodge in Brockton Tuesday evening.

LEXINGTON.

An entertainment entitled "Songs of the Centuries" will be given at the town hall Tuesday evening to aid the work of Dr. Grenfell in Labrador. The affair will be under the direction of Mrs. J. F. Turner, Mrs. J. Odin Tilton, Mrs. Charles Briggs Davis, Mrs. H. M. Saben and Miss Rose M. Tucker.

WHITMAN.

The annual meeting of the Whitman Woman's Club will be held at the town hall Wednesday afternoon.

The members of the senior class of the high school have decided to wear caps and gowns at their graduating exercises in June.

MIDDLEBORO.

The school board has elected William A. Andrews chairman and Charles H. Bates secretary and superintendent of schools.

The men's class of the Central Congregational church will hold a rally and supper in the church vestry this evening.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at the Flagg street school building have been discontinued.

The senior class of the Bridgewater high school will hold a party next Friday evening.

NORWELL.

The annual meeting of the First Parish (Unitarian) will be held next Saturday evening at Library hall.

The Ladies Aid Society of Norwell Center will hold an entertainment in the James Library hall Wednesday evening.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The West Bridgewater Improvement Society will have a debate this evening.

The last entertainment in the Howard course will come Wednesday evening.

HANSON.

The library trustees have elected Dr. Flavel S. Thomas chairman and Miss E. W. Drew secretary.

The Kings Daughters will celebrate their twentieth anniversary next Friday evening.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

PURCHASE FOR RECTORY.

Wardens of Emmanuel church have purchased the property at 186 Marlboro street, near Exeter street, to be used hereafter as a rectory.

The house is four stories in height. It will be improved and the interior decorations will be done according to Dr. and Mrs. Worcester's desires. It is not expected that the rector will move into the new home until the fall. The property is valued at \$31,000, of which amount \$13,400 is on the lot, which contains 2688 square feet of land.

LATE SALES.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale of 5000 feet of land on Arthur street, Highland station, West Roxbury, to Arvid C. Nilson, who will build a single house for occupancy. John T. Lowe of Everett was the grantor.

Deeds have been recorded at Plymouth, transferring title to a valuable estate located on the waterfront at North Scituate beach, from Olive P. Barker of Pittsfield, to Fanny M. Joslin of Winchester. The property consists of a substantial 14-room house and 25,304 square feet of land, having a frontage on the beach of 149 feet and 164 feet on Surfside road. Mrs. Joslin buys for a summer home and intends to make extensive improvements. Title to the estate was registered in the Massachusetts land court by the firm of Ballard, Campbell & Little, who represented the owner, George A. Dill, Tremont building, was the broker in the transaction.

ROYAL BAND AT SHOW.

At the New York real estate exposition, which opens in Madison Square Garden next Wednesday evening, the music is to be furnished by the Royal band from Vienna. This will be its first appearance in the city. A duplicate of the Royal bandstand in Vienna is to be constructed in the garden. It will consist of rows of seats arranged in steps, with a metal canopy behind and above which, it is said, produces unusual acoustic effects. There will be at least 70 exhibitors at the show this year.

Arrangements have been perfected which it is believed will make it possible to have all of the exhibits at the show completed when the doors are thrown open to the public. The circus gives its final performance Saturday night, and it will require 24 hours to complete its removal. This allows 72 hours for the installation of the exhibits to be shown at the real estate show, and as these include several complete houses, some of which are to be built of brick and cornice, the work will have to go on night and day.

If these buildings are erected in the 72 hours available for the task, new building records will be established. The most expert workmen have been secured to make up the gangs of brick layers, carpenters and others, who will work in three shifts. A number of architects and builders, who have learned of the elaborate plans made and novel methods devised to accomplish the construction of these buildings in record time, have applied for permits to enable them to watch the work in progress.

The cement display at the Cleveland ideal home exposition, to be held at the central armory and its temporary additions in May, will be of the magnitude of an exposition in itself. The cement makers and users of the country are combining in a campaign of education for the big show, which is expected to excel anything of the kind heretofore attempted. Cement men no longer like to have their product referred to as "an imitation of stone." They wish to have concrete work stand upon its own character, and modern construction with this material is along lines to make it distinctive from stone work.

BACK BAY REALTY SOLD.

Back Bay and Brighton real estate is conspicuous among the latest local transactions. Lucilla T. Lawrence has just sold to Helen T. Johnson the frame double house and 11,500 square feet of land at the junction of Commonwealth avenue and St. Marys street, Back Bay, all taxed on a valuation of \$30,000.

Property numbered 169 Allston street, junction of Warren street, Brighton, has passed to the ownership of Charles E. Merrill, the grantor being Charles H. Worster. This estate comprises a frame house and stable and 13,507 square feet of land, the latter assessed on \$6100. The total assessors' rating is \$17,100.

A lot of vacant land, containing 5600 square feet of land, located on Pelton street, near the Parkway, West Roxbury, has been acquired by C. Ralph Taylor from Louis H. Hamblin. The rating is \$500.

Another sale of vacant land involves 6200 square feet on Conway street, near South street, West Roxbury, assessed on \$1500. Emily M. Mins et al sells to Helen M. Wells.

WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending April 22:

Date	Total	Mtgs.	Amt.	Mtgs.
April 17	104	32	\$148,430	
April 18	81	23	\$23,370	
April 19	109	46	\$19,212	
April 20	80	43	\$12,435	
April 21	32	28	\$62,320	
April 22	425	216	\$855,787	

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper). Lucilla T. Lawrence to Helen Johnson, Commonwealth ave. and S. Mary st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON. Mary J. Horton et al. to Charles H. Weiners, Atlantic st.; q. \$1.

Charles A. Weiners to Mabel W. Weiners, Atlantic st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER. Charles H. Greenwood to Louis Greenblatt, Glenway st.; w. \$1.

John W. Dutton, tr., to Anne L. Train, Davenport's creek; d. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY. Francis C. McCarthy et al. to Mary C. A. Nannery, Pleasant ave.; w. \$1.

Louis H. Hamblin to C. Ralph Taylor, Pelton st.; w. \$1.

Emily M. Mins et al. to Helen M. Wells, Conway st.; w. \$1.

George W. Johnston to Bertha A. Fischer, Hampstead rd.; q. \$1.

 John T. Lowe to Bertha A. Fischer, Hampstead rd.; q. \$1. || John T. Lowe to Arvid C. Nilson, Arthur st.; w. \$1. | | | | |

BRIGHTON.

Charles H. Worster to Charles E. Merrill, Allston and Warren sts.; q. \$1.

Albert J. Bamford to May L. Stearns, Upland rd.; q. \$1.

Mary L. Stearns to Carl A. Stearns, Upland rd.; q. \$1.

Ada Fuller to Samuel A. Fuller, gdn., Perkins st.; r. \$100.

WINTHROP.

John H. Storer et al. to Louis B. Lange, Grand View and Pebble aves.; d. \$1.

George W. Hurd to Harlow H. Rogers; w. \$1.

Harlow H. Rogers to Elizabeth S. Porter, rear of Winthrop blvd.; q. \$1.

Curtis H. Waterman to Phebe B. Brand, Shirley and Harbor aves.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA.

J. Fred Hussey, tr., to Max S. Wolf, Broadway, Third and Cherry sts.; d. \$1.

Lena Friedman to Chelsea Real Estate Associates, Fourth and Cherry sts.; q. \$1.

REVERE.

Lizzie E. Jones to Freeman A. Langley et al.; Jones rd.; q. \$1.

The same to Maurice E. Rinch, Henry st. and George ave.; q. \$1.

Annie Bloom to Fannie Manovitz, Tapley ave.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order here given:

Stonehurst st., 12 rear, ward 20; Eliza Flavel; brick and concrete garage.

Toplit st., 35, 39 and 43 rear, ward 20; Henry A. Brehaut, Wm. H. Crosby; wood dwellings.

Portland st., 97, ward 6; Henry Ehrlich; alter store and office.

Payette st., 13, ward 10; William White; t. d. dwelling.

Shawmut ave., 71; ward 18; Catherine Tremont; alter dwelling.

Dorchester ave., 1350-58, ward 20; John J. Hagerty; alter store and dwelling.

Cambridge st., 150 rear, ward 25; B. & H. R. (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co.); alter power house.

WOMEN TO MEET AT BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Norfolk and Pilgrim branch of

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COSTUME IN EMPIRE STYLE

Princess foundation and gathered flounce.

FASHION design No. 3709 shows a lady's empire costume, having a princess foundation and two-seam lining sleeve, with high or round neck, short puff sleeves, three-piece skirt and straight gathered flounce. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36, as illustrated, requires 3 1/4 yards 44-inch material, 3 1/2 yards flouncing 15 inches deep, 1 1/2 yards all-over tucking 18 inches wide and 15 yards ribbon 2 inches wide. Patterns can be had from the Pictorial Review Company, 222 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

MODES IN BRIEF

A feature of the spring millinery is the use of malines in profusion. Flowers are wonderfully natural and always popular.

To accompany the lingerie blouse modillions of finely cut steel or rhinestones, hung on black velvet neck ribbons, are being shown.

A point d'esprit gown, trimmed with shadow lace worn over dainty colored satin slips, is serviceable.

A becoming scarf of ciel blue chiffon cloth, 2 1/2 yards long, has a flight of butterflies on each end of colored bead work.

Beaded bags are being carried. It is important that they have a long cord or bead attachment, that they may swing gracefully from the arm.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FLOWER BASKETS

Baskets of raffia are most attractive receptacles for holding flowers. Those of birch bark, too, are used extensively this year.—Exchange.

NEW PARIS RECORD IN MODELS

Dressmakers never before produced so many.

THIS year has been a record-breaking one for models, for all of the great dressmakers have outdone themselves as to the number, says a Paris correspondent of the Denver Times. Callot, for instance, has been showing 250 new gowns and wraps, a great number when one considers it, and 50 more than he has ever had before. Dretoll has 240, Worth 200, Beer 230, Redfern the same, and so on through a list as long as one's arm.

Of the materials that are being used there are two or three that promise to have more than their share of popularity. One of these is tulle, a fabric something like canvas, but not quite so loosely woven nor so open. The threads of which it is made are like woven threads, and it shows a surface that is soft and smooth, but not brilliant. It comes in a wonderful assortment of plain colors and in stripes and some small checks.

Instead of satin everybody must this year have a surah costume, for these are surely going to be the best liked gowns of any that will be worn. Coats and skirts of this are going to take the place of all kinds of serges, tussorees, and other lightweight stuffs a little later in the season, and entire gowns, also, of surah, will be fashionable. This silk is not exactly the same as we have been accustomed to, for it has larger threads and therefore a little more body and firmness.

On the other hand, it is softer and more pliable than the old-fashioned surah, and for that reason will not crush or crease, no matter what wear is given it. Already I have seen some charming tailored costumes made of it, most of them having simple skirts, frequently trimmed with two or three shaped ruffles, and cunning coats, bolero shaped in front and with postilion backs. Black and blue are naturally the favorite colors.

There are new colors to be observed this spring as well as new materials, and the most conspicuous of these are "coronation red" and "national blue." The first, of course, has been named out of compliment to England, and it is the most gorgeous, regal red that could be thought of. There is no other color with which it does not seem to harmonize perfectly, and it is being used in great profusion for entire gowns, for parts of costumes, as trimmings and in touches, to give life and character when needed. National blue seems to be its counterpart, and it is a shade that is quite difficult to describe, for it is neither light nor dark, bright nor dull. It is, however, blue as blue can be, without a tint

SCALD THE WEEDS

To keep an old-fashioned brick walk free from grass and weeds, scald the cracks once a week, using a tea-kettle. If it is badly overgrown, scald every day for a week, sweeping with a stiff broom after the water dries. This is a great improvement on the old way of grubbing each root out with an old kitchen knife, and also better than spreading salt on, as that discolors the bricks.—Delineator.

COOKING DONE IN PAPER BAGS

Unique way of baking food shown in London.

THAT the paper-bag method of cooking requires no special stove or patent appliances of any kind was illustrated to a representative of the London Mail by a distinguished expert—M. Nicolas Soyer, chef de cuisine of Brooks Club in St. James street, famous as a home of the classic style of cookery, the merits of which may be described as simplicity in perfection.

The paper capsule, he declares, when its advantages are generally recognized and adopted will add incalculably to public comfort. And as emphatically he asserts this cookery reform needs no patent stove but can be practised in every home which contains a cooking oven of any kind.

This method of cooking "en papillote," the chef said, is similar in its chemical processes to braising except that it retains the natural juices and flavors within the meat to a greater extent than is possible with a braising pan.

M. Soyer cooked a slice of turbot, a golden plover, a small loin of lamb, a chicken and three apples. He used a gas oven, a coal stove and a hot air Dutch oven stove. His method was as follows:

Beginning with the fish, he first by means of a brush covered a sheet of stout white paper with good olive oil. The paper thus made water and air proof, he wrapped in it the slice of fish, doubling

up the ends of the paper so as to close the parcel as thoroughly as possible. He then placed it in a shallow dish and put it in the oven. For seasoning he had added only a sprinkle of salt and a squeeze of lemon juice.

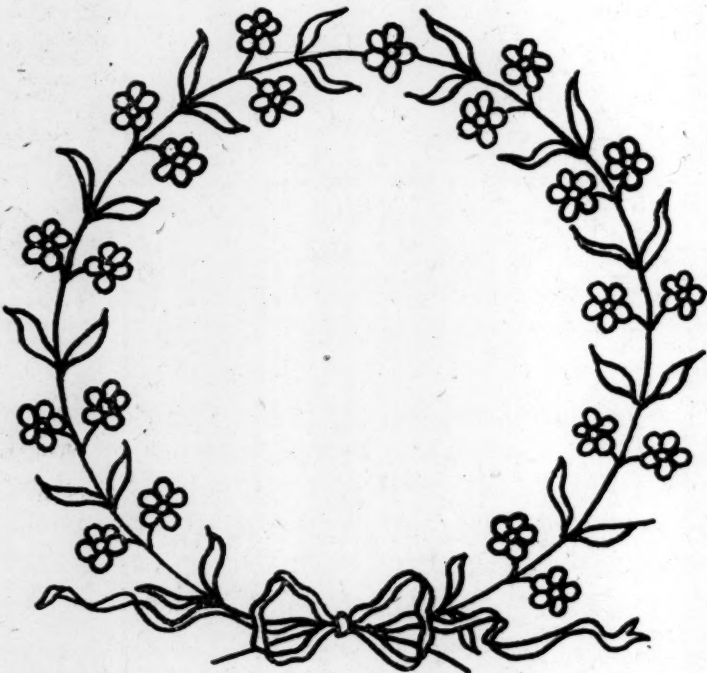
The other viands were similarly wrapped up in paper, but it was only for the fish that oil was used for making the paper impervious to the exuding juices and odors. The paper envelopes in which the lamb, the bird, the chicken and the apples were wrapped he brushed over with melted butter, instead of oil. But for the chicken he said dripping would do as well as butter and in a poor household would make it preferable.

The fish taken from the coal-heated oven and the paper envelope removed came out a flaky white resting in a little pool of its own rich exuded albumen. The plover was cooked in the hot-air oven. From its delicate golden brown its own rich juices were still exuding when it was unwrapped from the paper and placed upon a dish.

The lamb and chicken, which took a little longer to cook, were treated in the gas oven. Both were cooked to perfection. When the lamb was cut the flowing juices welled from it. The apples were amber dreams to look at. Each article, M. Soyer explained, had retained all its food value and all its individual virtue and charm of taste and smell.

PINCUSHION OR DOILY DESIGN

Wreath of forget-me-nots, by Sarah Hale Hunter.



THIS wreath of forget-me-nots will make a charming motif for the top of a pin cushion, or for a doily. The flowers, leaves and stems are worked in the solid satin stitch and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton in white or colors, No. 30, or filo floss is used for the embroidery.

PEPPERMINT CANDY MUSLIN

Fabric of former years in fashion again.

THE innovation in this season's blouses is the use of muslin in white and colored stripes. Pink and white, red and white—the peppermint candy muslin which was fashionable a quarter of a century ago—is in first fashion. The most expensive as well as the cheapest blouses are made of it. Blue and white, also popular, and as for the black and white, and gray and white stripes, there is no end to them. The latter, by the way, is more fashionable and artistic than the majority of women realize. There is a certain blur about the gray stripe that is becoming and allows it to be worn with a wider variety of suits than the sharply marked black and white stripes.

After a whole morning spent in looking over the French and American wash waists, upon which were put the highest mark of approval, says a writer in the Montreal Star, I found that the kimono sleeve shared its popularity with the small sleeve put in at the regular armhole; neither one is more fashionable

than the other; also, sleeves to the wrist were in as much demand as sleeves to the elbow, although it was admitted that the latter was the newer type.

Nearly all of them were without collars. The neck was arranged for a stock if one wished it, but usually it was shaped to fit the immensely popular sailor collar, which comes in a variety of shapes and is made of exquisite materials. Expensive ones are of old world batiste and fine muslin, with wheels of eyelid embroidery and edged with heavy lace or scallops with heavy buttonholes and a quarter inch of real Valenciennes lace.

All of them are fastened down the front either with tiny pearl or lace buttons that showed through, or invisibly on a fly. The frill is universal. It changes in size and make, but it is always there. It is finely flaired instead of gathered, is from three to four inches wide at the top and about two inches wide at the waist. It is usually scalloped, and then trimmed with a band of color or lace.

If one does not wish to go to the trouble of the scallops, with their buttonholing, then a quarter-inch band of colored muslin is attached. When the blouse itself is all white, color is introduced in some manner, either at the edge of the sailor collar and the frill or in inserted shoulder pieces and turnover cuffs.

GERMAN EXHIBITS

The German hausfrau is known the world over because of her excellent home-making qualities. That all may have an opportunity to study first-hand just what woman has accomplished in the home, as well as elsewhere, an exposition is to be held in Berlin next year under the auspices of the Lyceum Club, a prominent woman's club of Germany's capital, says the Montreal Star. Not only will model homes of the different classes of society be shown, but there may be seen in practical operation a diet kitchen, a school kitchen, which is a feature of the education system in Germany, as well as tea houses and milk booths. Numerous professions as regards women will be represented.



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TRIED RECIPES

NARCISSUS.

STEW 25 apricots until tender in little water. Press through a sieve into large basin. Add to the fruit one cupful of white sugar, one-half pint of whipped cream, and one tablespoonful of cornstarch or gelatin dissolved in one gill of boiling water. Fold in the whipped cream the last thing. Scald six individual molds, pour a little lemon jelly into each one, turning so that the interiors will be well coated. Fill with the apricot cream and stand in a cool place until firm. With a sharp knife cut some marshmallows into thin slices, and with scissors cut the slices into shapes resembling petals of narcissus. When ready to serve turn the molds out on to separate plates and form the petals into flower shapes, one on each mold. For stamens use tiny yellow candles or finely cut apricots. These are good, and pretty for spring luncheon with sunshine cake.

LEMON COTTAGE PUDDING.

Cream one half cup of sugar with one tablespoonful of butter, add yolk of one egg and one half cup of sweet milk. Grate rind of one lemon into one cup of flour and one teaspoon of baking powder. Add this to above mixture and beat well. Bake one half hour. Sauce: One half cup of sugar, white of one egg, beaten stiff; add juice of one lemon. This will serve five people.

JELLIED PRUNES.

Stew about two dozen large prunes and when cold remove the stones. Take the same amount of almonds, blanch and brown them and put one in each prune. Take half a teaspoonful of gelatin and put over it just enough cold water to cover. Heat the juice the prunes were cooked in, measure one pint and pour over the gelatin; have the juice boiling hot. Add half a cupful of sugar and the juice of three lemons, strain and pour over the prunes. Put this in a mold and, when served, cut a piece from the center and fill with whipped cream, or use for a salad with mayonnaise dressing.

OYSTER SHORTCAKE.

Make a rich biscuit dough as for strawberry shortcake. Split open and spread with butter and oysters that have been creamed. A beaten egg added to the oysters just before pouring over the cake will greatly improve it.—Nashville Banner.

EGGS IN NESTS.

Eggs in nests make a very attractive dish. Force hot boiled potatoes through a potato ricer; there should be three cupfuls. Add 3 1/2 tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and a half cupful of scalded milk and beat with a fork until creamy; then add two canned pimentos and beat until thoroughly blended. Reheat and arrange on a serving dish that can endure oven heat. Make nests in potato mixture and in each carefully slip an egg. Put in a moderate oven and cook until eggs are set. This same potato mixture is a very delicious accompaniment to roast beef.—Woman's Home Companion.

ESPAGNOLE SAUCE

If the family is fond of dishes served with the famous Espagnole sauce, it is a good plan to keep some always on hand. To make it use a cupful of chopped young carrots, a cupful of chopped onions, four sprigs of thyme, 12 peppercorns, three bay leaves, four sprigs of celery and a bunch of parsley. Fry these in chicken fat or the best of drippings. Then add slowly four tablespoonfuls of flour and a quart of nicely jellied veal stock. Beef stock is not good for this purpose. After adding the stock, put in a boiled ham bone, if convenient. If not, add in its place a few scraps of veal. Roast veal is the nicest for the purpose. Cover the kettle and let its contents cook gently for three hours. At the end of this time it will be reduced to about one-half its original quantity and will be of a rich dark brown color. Strain it and put it into a stone pot. Set the pot in a cold place. When its contents are cold they will form a stiff jelly. Whenever it is to be used as a sauce, melt the jelly and use according to the directions in the recipe that is being followed. Of course this jellied stock keeps longer in cold weather than it does in the warm months. In summer it will keep only a week, but in winter it has been kept even a month or as long as any good soup stock will last. It should be kept in as cool a place as possible.



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LOVER OF BIRDS

I saw a lady kneeling
To take the heavenly bread,
With twenty cruel egrets
Upon her thoughtless head.

The verse about the sparrows
She had not lately read,
But "All ye fowls, bless ye the Lord,"
She most devoutly said.
—Sarah N. Cleghorn.

CLEANING A WALL

For cleaning the dirt and smoke from a papered wall, be sure to have plenty of clean cloths, and wipe carefully a little space at a time. Do not use a cloth after it is much soiled, even if you have to stop, wash and dry the cloths.—Commoner.

GOOD STICKERS

There are some practical makeshifts for mullage. White of egg will be found quite as good as mullage for sealing a letter. Another substitute is a bit of cold boiled potato rubbed over the paper, the paper then being held in place firmly.—St. John Telegram.

FOR HARD BRUSHES

Brushes of all sorts and sizes should be on hand to further the work of spring renovation. If a paint brush has been put away without cleaning it can be made soft and pliable by immersing in vinegar, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. After simmering in this a few moments, wash thoroughly in warm soap suds, rinse and dry.

STOCKING BILLS

Here is a way of saving on the stocking bills, which are always large when there are active children to consider, says the North American. Do not buy cheap stockings; they do not pay in the long run. But when you get the good ones, sew strong black muslin on the heels, inside the heels and knees. It will double or treble the life of the stockings.

TO AVOID PUCKERS

Save the narrow paper that bolts of ribbon come on. When stitching on thin material use these papers to place under the goods to avoid puckering. They are much easier to use than strips of newspaper torn up.—Denver Times.

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BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

"ARGENTINA AND HER PEOPLE OF TODAY." By Nevill O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

As we pursue our way through city streets and country highways and find ourselves accosted on all sides by the obtrusive billboard, instead of sighing inwardly or rebelling audibly, let us solace ourselves with the recollection that there is at least one large city where there is beauty of a thoroughfare is acknowledged to have some rights. For of Buenos Aires it is written in Mr. Winter's book, "Lest some inharmonious advertising should mar the scene, the municipality has taken control of all out-of-door display advertising. No poster can be placed on wall or fence unless it passes muster with the official in charge of this work."

This, of itself, is enough to arouse interest in the story of Argentina. But the story, as here told, is not dependent upon any adventitious aid to make itself felt as a careful and at the same time popular study of that promising republic.

Since the exposition in 1910, in which, however, the United States took too small a part industrially, we know much more than before of what is going on down there, but unless some business or professional connection has enlightened the reader, there are many surprises in store for him in these pages.

We all know something about Buenos Aires, but some of us know little about the great food-producing country—one third as large as the United States, five times as large as France—of which it is the capital.

The opportunity is here at hand. We may read how the government of Argentina is assuming strength and dignity, how the vast resources of the republic are being brought under systematic development, how public instruction is being provided. The work of general education has not kept pace with other progressive movements, the Latin consciousness taking in but slowly the benefit of education for the common people. Yet there are more than 5000 primary schools, a smaller number of secondary schools where a nominal fee is required, and many technical schools maintained by the government. The University of Buenos Aires ranks high among new world educational institu-

tions, with 5000 students. The superiority of most of the educational methods, and abuse of political influence are the chief defects of the system. These defects are not unique with Argentina, and are of the nature of the froth that continued activity will throw off, and as the government is not sparing of funds it would seem that the educational well being of the republic was in the way of being worked out commensurately with its prosperity in other respects. The words of the "school-teacher President" Sarmiento—"Without instruction liberty is impossible"—have not lost their weight.

The religious condition of the republic is also encouraging. Traditional bonds are loosening and the way is being opened for freedom of thought and individual conviction. In this broadening of view the press, polyglot in character and including many large and influential papers, is a potent factor. Later chapters discuss Argentina's forces of defense, its railroad development and its trade conditions, always clearly and with temperance of statement.

The writer crossed the Andes between Argentina and Chile only a few weeks before the tunnel was opened and his party was therefore one of the last to take the trip.

"A YEAR IN A COAL MINE." By Joseph Hubbard. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

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It is the record of a year spent in mining by a college man who goes directly to this work upon being graduated. A book so well calculated to make an important industry better understood is welcome.

"PALESTINE AND ITS TRANSFORMATION." By Ellsworth Huntington. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The name Palestine must ever have a unique interest to him who has mused at

all on the history of the human race, and any book that gives the student a new set of impressions concerning it deserves a cordial greeting. Such a book Mr. Huntington has given us.

The work is the outcome of a Yale expedition made in 1909, which had for its object the study of the topography and climate of Palestine and of the influence of these upon its inhabitants—upon their history, and upon the development of those highest conceptions of God reached by any ancient people. The book differentiates itself from most of those written upon Palestine by taking up the study strictly in these two themes of topography and climate.

In the geological structure of Judea, which lifts it above all the surrounding country into an isolated plateau, the history of the idealism of the Jewish faith is prefigured. Even as it was physically necessary to "go up to Jerusalem," so the Jewish plane of thought and worship was higher than that of the idolatrous dwellers in the plains. "So for over a millennium they developed noble ideas of God and truth and justice, until the greatest of men came up from Galilee, and taking the truths which had been fostered and preserved in Judea, transformed them into the peerless rules of conduct which form the basis of Christianity."

In the last few chapters the fact upon which the author desires to focus attention is, that "the period centering about 1700 B. C. appears to have been a time of great disturbances." These political disturbances he refers to the physical changes of formation and climate that had been going on for centuries, and arguing from the whole to a part, seeks to sustain the conclusion that "from the time of David, 1000 B. C., to that of Christ, climatic conditions were, on the whole, moister than now, and favored the spread of civilization."

There is an index of names and places, another of biblical references, good maps and diagrams.

No one interested in Palestine will be likely to relinquish reading the book, having once taken it up, and its contribution to our knowledge of that hallowed land is important.

officer without being directly under him. He will attend to inspections, distribution of equipment and a large number of the routine duties now given to the executive.

The submarines the Grayling, the Bonita, the Narwhal, the Salmon, the Snapper, the Stingray and the Tarpon, with the tenders Castine and the Severn, will leave Chesapeake bay about May 1 for Narragansett bay, where they will be based during the month of May. The submarines the Tarantula, the Viper and the Cuttlefish will leave Chesapeake bay about May 1 for the navy yard, Charleston, S. C., conveyed by the Des Moines. Upon the completion of this duty the Des Moines will return to Hampton Roads.

Plans are being made at Simmons College to register this spring all students intending to return to college next year, in order to facilitate the registration which has formerly taken place during the first three days immediately preceding the opening of the college in September. Members of the sophomore and junior classes will register from May 15 to 19, and members of the freshman class from May 22 to 26. Courses will be registered for the entire year rather than for the first term as in previous years.

Morris Carter, librarian of the art museum, lectured to members of the library economy class on "Art Books for Libraries," this week.

The Rev. Dr. Mann of Trinity church of this city will speak at the chapel service on Wednesday, April 26, at 3:40 o'clock.

Simmons Spring REGISTER TO SAVE TIME THIS FALL

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Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

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On favorable terms, No. 35 Addison Road, and house in brick block, over 10,000 feet of land, very pleasantly located. Apply to FOREMAN NICKERSON, 137 Milk St., Boston.

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FOR RENT—NEW HAMPSHIRE
For rent—For months of July, August and September, beautiful 10-room house, furnished, also barn and large lot of land, in the heart of the White Mountains. Magnificent outlook; several other advantages not usually given. For particulars address JAMES B. SWART, Bay State Bldg., Lawrence, Mass.

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Fine residence facing the water; hot water heat, electricity, all improvements. All condition; best location near Boston; for sale or rent. HENRY C. SMITH, 27 State St., Boston.

MASSAQUOG LAKE, SHARON, MASS.
A fine new bungalow, nicely furnished, 8 rooms and bath, garage and chauffeur's room; steam, electric lights, phone. Apply E. W. BOYCE on premises or 101 Tremont St., room 806, Boston.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—Eight-room cottage on Lake Caspian, Greenboro, Vt.; also furnished house, 11 rooms, fireplaces, modern conveniences, near Bowdoin College campus. Apply to PROF. F. E. WOODRUFF, Brunswick, Me.

FORMER NEW ENGLANDER desired furnished cottage, family of 3, for summer; somewhere along coast. DAVID ELLIOT, Colorado Springs, Col.

LAKE CHAUTAUQUE—Small furnished cottage, \$100 for season. Particulars LA SALLE, Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
FARM FOR SALE—Ideal summer home. For further particulars address E. E. SMITH, Topsfield, Mass. Box 229.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Old established business in hosiery, underwear, corsets and specialties; widely known; one of best locations in city; splendid opportunity for business woman with small capital; terms very reasonable to quick buyer. Address: L. BALTIMORE, care general delivery, Baltimore, Md.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS
The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road ran a special train from East Boston docks to New York city and the Northwest early this morning for the accommodation of passengers arriving on the Italian steamship Liguria.

EDITORIAL COMMENT
THE selected editorial comments today deal with farming and problems that attend this vocation.

ATLANTA JOURNAL—Every year increases the external comforts and attractions of rural life. Good roads, improved schools, better mail service, telephone systems, automobiles and more expert methods of cultivation—all these agencies are freeing country districts of their one time isolation and are making them truly delightful abodes for the man of average means.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—The under-production of the farms and the over-production of manufacturers will in time gradually help matters, by making farming more profitable and manufacturing in a restricted market less profitable. Another help must come from the better education of farmer boys.

GALVESTON NEWS—The farmers, who for many years were more or less sceptical as to the value of the education afforded by the agricultural colleges, are becoming more and more convinced of its worth, with the result that not only are their sons taking courses in these institutions, but they themselves are quite often students during the teaching of short courses.

DENVER REPUBLICAN—In the West, where intensive agriculture can be practised as nowhere else in the world, the constant tendency is to cut down the average farm area. It is seldom that a settler exceeds the 10-acre unit if he is picking out a ranch for a home. Five-acre fruit tracts are putting men in a position of independence, and now comes expert testimony to prove that three acres in Colorado intelligently farmed are sufficient to keep a man in comfort.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—The back-to-the-farm doctrine is all right, but those who essay rural activities should at least have some idea of what is before them. The city man who is devoid of agricultural knowledge should not bank very strongly on the extraordinary claims of land agents.

HOUSTON POST—The revival of interest in agriculture, which from one cause and another had been allowed to languish, has within less than half a decade been something wonderful, and it certainly means that the tide is beginning to set in a direction that will ultimately in giving the nation more and better farms.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT—AND CHRONICLE—When, as is the case in the vicinity of Rochester, farmers can utilize power irrigation and conduct farming operations profitably on land worth \$1500 an acre, the lure of the golden West loses much of its charm. It is, therefore, the opinion of agricultural experts that under these new but well tried methods of tillage New York state, with its quick markets, will become the garden spot of the East.

ESCAPE FROM RUTLAND JAIL
RUTLAND, Vt.—William Gillis and George Cutting, prisoners at the house of correction, escaped from the institution Sunday night after locking Engineer Charles W. Perry in the dynamo room.

GRAND JURY IS TO HEAR MR. CARNEGIE
NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie and his fiscal agent, R. A. Franks, are to be called before the grand jury this week to testify concerning their relations with the Carnegie Trust Company and with William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann and other directors of the institution during the time when it was struggling along with an impaired capital and surplus, its officials hoping day by day that Mr. Carnegie would come to their aid.

WOMAN IS PRIZE ORATOR IN SOUTH
UTICA, Miss.—Miss Emma Weatherly, a student at the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, of which William H. Holtzclaw is principal, Sunday night, won the first prize in a competitive oratorical contest over representatives from seven other institutions of learning, all colleges for negroes in this state.

DR. BORDEN APPOINTED HEAD.
SACKVILLE, N. B.—An important meeting of the regents of Mt. Allison University was held here recently which tendered the presidency of the university to Dr. B. C. Borden, who signed his acceptance of the position.

LARZ ANDERSON TALKED FOR POST
WASHINGTON—Diplomatic gossip has assigned Larz Anderson of Boston, well known in society here and a close friend of the President, to the post of ambassador to Berlin.

Mr. Anderson is an ardent Taft admirer and was a strong Taft supporter during the campaign.

His name has been linked with diplomatic posts for some time.

No intimation is obtainable either at the White House or at the state department as to the next American ambassador to Berlin.

REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS TO LET
TWO-ROOM SUITE, kitchenette, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat, janitor and elevator service. 46 Westland ave. Suite 26.

TRINITY COURT, BOSTON.
TO SUBLET—Cool, artistically furnished or unfurnished accessible 3-room suite; exceptional for bachelor or studio; moderate references. Inquire of manager, or 133 W. 79th st., New York, mornings.

SPECIAL
FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR SALE, Cumberland St., \$350. Address C. 690, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK
FOR RENT—Apartment in New York City, 6 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished for rent for the summer months. Address MALLISTER, the Devonshire, corner Broadway and 112th st., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—CHICAGO
TO LET—Modern six-room flat, second floor, all light rooms, \$18. 3734 Sunnyside ave. Phone Irving Park 4628.

FURNISHED HOUSES—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—Furnished house; 6040 Woodlawn ave., until October; convenient to I. C. Electric, "L." \$50 per month.

STORES AND OFFICES—CHICAGO
OFFICE FOR RENT—Hours in practitioner's office in law; centrally located. Address X 750, Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

STORES AND OFFICES
TO LET.
DESK ROOM.
No. 88 BROAD ST., ROOM 318.

READING STANDS
Student's Adjustable Reading Stand
OPEN.
A—Small rack.
B—Back for two books.
C—Screw for changing angle of rack, also for releasing rack when wanted for center position.
D—Screw for raising and lowering rack.
E—Swivel for use when rack is in center position.

READING DESKS
The Tearle Student's Desk
Designed to facilitate convenient study. No library or home complete without it. It is readily attached to arm of any chair without damage to furniture. It can be raised or lowered, and swings completely round, enabling the reader to leave the chair instantly. A NEW ATTACHMENT adjusts the angle of the "desk" and makes it possible to use it as a "table" to write on or any other purpose desired. \$2.50
JOHN H. TEARLE,
420 BOYLSTON ST.
Room 305 Boston, Mass.

TAILORS
Spring Woolens
WERNER & LINDSAY, 49-51-53 Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO
Merchant Tailors
Chicago visitors invited to leave their measurements for future use.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
D. H. Shoukair
1352 East 47th Street, CHICAGO 4548-4542 Cottage Grove Ave.
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Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired By native and experienced workmen

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FURS REPAIRED
AT SUMMER PRICES
COLD STORAGE FOR FURS at 2% of Your Valuation
The Furrier
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c. sent by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City
AGENTS—OUR
EVER-READY FURSE A WINNER.
Men and women will buy something entirely new; write or call for particulars. DUNDEE MFG. CO., Dept. M, 46 Chauncy St., Boston.

MISS HARMIS, GOWNS,
4730 PRAIRIE AVE., CHICAGO.
Phone Drexel 8847.

DRESMAKER—ENGLAND
VISITORS to London, England—Good French Dressmaking at reasonable charges. MADAME PATEAU, 150 Queen's Road, Snywater.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
A CHICKERING BABY GRAND
For sale \$150 cash. Delivered in or near Boston. Beautiful rosewood case, good tone and in good playable condition. While an old grand, it has many years of usefulness and should be very desirable where a grand is preferred to an upright. Address R. L. WELLS, Box 78, Salem.

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SAMUEL GRAHAM
Insurance in All Its Branches
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DESIGNERS
ROUNDS-TRUMAN STUDIO
Hand lettered and illuminated books and cards. Book plates. Diplomas. 1505 Schiller Bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 4768.

ENGINEERS ASSAYERS, ETC.
F. JUSTICE GRIGAN,
Mining Geologist and Engineer.
Examinations and Reports. Commissions in Western Mining Districts executed after June 1. 607 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 600 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

AGENTS WANTED
WANTED—Live men with \$10 to start with, to sell our lighting systems to stores and churches; money refunded. DANIELS LIGHT CO., Paris, Ill.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

First Lieut. R. W. Kerr, relieved as surgeon transport Sheridan about Oct. 12.

First Lieut. R. C. Bayly, relieved as surgeon transport Logan about Nov. 12.

Col. A. T. Smith, assistant commissary general, to Bridgeport, Conn., thence to Worcester, Mass., thence to Geneva, N. Y., inspecting subsistence supplies. Special orders Jan. 10 revoked.

Second Lieut. H. B. Arnold, twenty-ninth infantry, and T. DeW. Milling, fifteenth cavalry, to Dayton, O., for instruction in operating aeroplane.

Capt. M. K. Cunningham, signal corps, and Capt. P. M. Cochran, quartermaster, detailed members of the board of officers to meet at Fort McPherson for examination of candidates for United States military academy, vice Capt. R. L. Carmichael, quartermaster, and Capt. H. Barnes, C. A. C.

First Lieut. F. Suggs, medical reserve corps, from Fort Egbert, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash.

First Lieutenant H. F. Lincoln, medical reserve corps, to Fort Apache, Arizona, upon completion present duties.

Capt. W. I. Westervelt, twelfth field artillery, Capt. E. M. Shickle, C. A. C., First Lieutenant J. B. Dillard, C. A. C., First Lieutenant D. C. Seagrave, third field artillery, and First Lieutenant J. Lund, third field artillery, detailed as captains in ordnance department, effective July 1.

First Lieutenant G. R. Norton, C. A. C., Second Lieutenants H. C. K. Muhlenberg, thirtieth infantry, A. H. Hobbey, thirtieth infantry, H. P. Councilman, C. A. C., L. J. Ahearn, fifth field artillery, J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., and C. A. Eaton, C. A. C., detailed for service first lieutenants ordnance department, effective June 20.

Captains C. M. Wesson, W. P. Platt, R. C. Burleson and First Lieutenants C. A. Meals and N. F. Ramsey relieved from detail ordnance department, effective June 19.

Captain Burleson assigned as first lieutenant to the third field artillery July 2.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. Davis, deputy commissary general, will visit Greenville, Ill., for inspecting subsistence supplies.

Lieut.-Col. G. Bell, Jr., infantry, detailed for service in inspector-general's department, vice Lieut.-Col. J. S. Malory, who will proceed to Chicago, as assistant inspector-general.

Maj. J. H. Frier will proceed to Denver for duty as inspector-general.

Special orders Nov. 26, 1910, as relates to Maj. W. H. Gordon, revoked.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Erwin proceed to Omaha, duty as inspector-general, relieving Maj. J. T. Dickman, who will report to commanding department of the Missouri.

Maj. O. Bundy, inspector-general, relieved from detail inspector-general's department, but will remain on present duty until further orders.

Capt. J. A. Moss, twenty-fourth infantry, to New York, for delivering a lecture at armory of squadron A, cavalry, on April 28.

Resignation of First Lieutenant J. C. LePage, Philippine scouts, accepted, to take effect May 1.

First Lieutenant W. H. J. Ruddy, medical reserve corps, ordered to active duty and will proceed May 1 to Ft. Myer, Va.

Maj. P. M. Ashburn, medical corps, detailed a member of the examining board

at San Francisco, vice Lieut.-Col. E. B. Frick, medical corps.

Navy Orders.
Lieutenant Commander J. R. Edie, detached from duty navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to duty aboard the New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieutenant Commander A. MacArthur, detached from duty aboard the Louisiana, to duty in command of the McCauley.

Lieutenant Commander D. E. Thelemon, detached from duty as fleet engineer, United States Pacific fleet; to duty navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Commander E. H. Campbell, to duty as first lieutenant aboard the North Dakota.

Lieut.-Com. J. T. Tompkins, detached from duty in command of the McCauley; to duty aboard the Louisiana as navigator.

Lieut.-Com. N. J. Jones, detached from duty as aid of staff, commander in chief, United States Atlantic fleet; to duty aboard North Dakota as navigator.

Lieut.-Com. F. H. Schofield, detached from duty aboard New Hampshire to home and wait orders.

Lieut.-Com. F. L. Chadwick, detached from duty aboard the Franklin; to duty aboard the New Hampshire as first lieutenant.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig, detached from duty as aid on command second division, United States Atlantic fleet; to duty aboard the Louisiana.

Lieut. P. E. Dampman, to duty navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. (junior grade) B. W. Howe, detached from duty aboard the Pennsylvania; to temporary duty aboard the Wisconsin, and aboard the Maine when placed in commission.

Ensign K. Heron, detached from duty aboard the Idaho; to duty aboard the Castine for instruction.

Ensigns C. R. Hyatt and W. R. Carter, detached from duty aboard the Minnesota, to duty Castine for instruction.

Ensign J. T. G. Stapler, detached from duty aboard the Rhode Island, to duty aboard the Castine for instruction.

Ensign F. R. Berg, detached from duty aboard the Mississippi, to duty aboard the Castine for instruction.

Midshipman T. E. Van Metre, detached from duty aboard the North Dakota, to duty aboard the Castine for instruction.

Chief Machinist A. A. Smith, detached from duty aboard the Colorado, to home and wait orders.

Machinist O. P. Oraker, detached from duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty aboard the Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.
Arrived, Hannibal at Charleston, Newport at New York, South Carolina at Rockland, Truxton, Perry, Stewart, Fox, Davis, Rowan, Preble, Hopkins and Lawrence at San Diego.

Sailed, Brutus from Hampton Roads for Boston; Warrington from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Perkins from Hampton Roads for Delaware Breakwater; Rocket, from Norfolk for Washington; Pontiac and Cumberland, from New York for Newport; Dubuque, from Norfolk for Portsmouth, N. H.; Paducah, from Cristobal for Cape Gracias-a-Dios; Eagle, from San Juan for survey ground.

Navy Notes.
WASHINGTON—By an order made Saturday Mr. Meyer, secretary of the navy, has created the office of first lieutenant on board battleships. It is designed to have the first lieutenant take up much of the routine of the executive

Science Monitor
Traveler Number

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEW BRITISH BILL DEFINES SCOPE OF PROPERTY IN IDEAS

Copyright Measure Sweeps Away Old Acts and Brings Legislation Into Harmony With the Berlin Convention Which Aimed at Concord in Domestic Laws.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The law of copyright is one that appears to need continual watching and careful amendment. In the British Parliament a new bill entitled the "Copyright Bill 1911" has just been read a second time in the House of Commons and has reached what is known as the committee stage.

Fortunately for authors and others for whose protection this law is framed, this is not a party question, and it is therefore a measure which should pass by common assent, if it can show an improvement on the existing law of copyright.

At the present time there are in Great Britain some 22 acts dealing with books, music, lectures, paintings, engravings, sculptures, drawings and photographs. The new bill aims at sweeping away 18 of these and a large portion of the other four, and then bringing the whole matter into the one bill.

This will greatly simplify matters and, moreover, it brings the laws of the country into harmony with the Berlin convention of 1908, to which Great Britain and her colonies were parties. The object of this convention was to bring the domestic laws of the countries concerned into harmony with one another.

A feature of the Berlin convention was the inclusion of copyright protection for an original architectural work, and this feature is introduced into the new bill.

Other features which the bill introduces are the substitution of a period consisting of the author's life and 50 years after as the term under which copyright protection is to be afforded in place of the various terms which now exist. Also, the protection of musical compositions against unauthorized reproduction by mechanical means, such as the gramophone and pianola, and the protection of lectures from unauthorized publication.

In short, the act of 1911 is in the

direction of further defining the extent to which an individual may lay claim to regard the ideas which he has been enabled to give to the world as property.

Formerly a man's property consisted of the things which he possessed and which he could see and handle, but today his property may consist of things which, while perhaps not less material, are more subtle in their character. In this class come such things as patents and copyrights.

Before property can be set under either of these two heads, the theory of the law is that the applicant must establish the originality of the idea he desires to protect from unauthorized reproduction.

In the case of patent rights the protection is asked for the form in which the ideas are expressed. That one should after years of work, often without receiving any return, be entitled to some protection for labor just reaching fruition, is but fair and reasonable and it is right also that the period over which this protection shall exist should be defined and restricted.

It might be argued that to give an individual rights of property in ideas or thoughts, which he merely expressed because he could not help expressing them, may tend to restrict the publication to mankind of certain truths which it would be to its advantage to have scattered broadcast.

Experience, however, goes to show that the effect of copyright is not to preclude the publishing of books in cheap editions, but actually rather to encourage it, and it was pointed out in the recent debate that among the cheap libraries there were found to be cheaper copyright books than non-copyright books.

More news cannot be copyrighted and it is a dictum of the Lord Herschell that you cannot have copyright in a "fact," the justice of which statement must be apparent to all.

REBELLIOUS ALBANIAN TRIBESMEN SHOWING NEW IDEALS AND GREATER STRENGTH THAN IN DAYS WHEN SULTAN OFFERED BRIBES TO CHIEFS

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The telegrams from Constantinople and the east are making it abundantly clear that information with respect to what is happening in the disturbed districts in Albania is not merely of the most incomplete but of the most incorrect description.

All that it is possible to be at present sure of is that the Albanians have been getting the better of the Turkish regular troops opposed to them. This is perhaps not much to be wondered at, and in the long run may not amount to very much. When the Turkish reinforcements come up, and command has been taken by Shevket Pasha, as it seems the command is to be taken, a very different condition of things will probably arise.

At the same time, the Turks are faced with greater difficulties than they were faced with during the late rising. It is tolerably certain that they have not taken advantage of the interval to put their house in order, and this is proved by the fact that the Christian Albanians have now joined with the Mohammedan Albanians in resistance to the government in Constantinople.

The argument of the Porte is, on paper, a perfectly sound one. It is that it is impossible to parley with tribes in a state of insurrection, particularly when that insurrection has been caused by a determination to repudiate law and order, and to set up an irresponsible government in a region over which the crescent flies. Had the Porte really endeavored, after suppressing the last rising, to meet the legitimate demands of the disturbed districts, it would have been stronger in declining to recognize the illegitimate ones.

BARONS OF CINQUE PORTS TO ATTEND CROWNING OF KING

Ancient Guardians of Coast Were Created by William the Conqueror to Guard Shore and Provide Ships.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The barons of the Cinque Ports who were invited to King Edward's coronation are also to attend King George's.

The five ports of Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney and Sandwich, which face the coast of France, were in the time of Edward the Confessor of the greatest importance. William the Conqueror constituted them a sort of county palatine, and appointed a warden, whose seat of administration was to be at Dover.

The duty of the Cinque Ports was to protect the coast of England, and to provide a certain number of ships for this same purpose. England at that time had no royal navy, so that anything in the way of a fleet was acceptable.

In the reign of Edward I, the Cinque Ports were required at 40 days notice to provide 57 ships, and to keep them in fighting trim for 15 days. Should the king require them for a longer period, he had to defray the cost as best he could. The ships were obliged to carry the royal family across the channel, to protect the English coast and to engage in battle in time of war.

The barons, of course, had many privileges, they were exempt from taxation, and had the right to make by-laws. They were also given the right to hold the canopy over the sovereign's head at the coronation, and like the peers they could place their velvet caps on their heads when the crown was put on the head of the sovereign.

The lord wardenship of the Cinque Ports is still considered a position of dignity. The Duke of Wellington once filled it, as did Lord Salisbury, Lord Dufferin and Lord Curzon. The barons, by their presence at the coronation, will add to the many things of archaic interest at the ceremony.

RUSSIA TO BUILD LINES IN PERSIA

LONDON—It is reported that Russia intends to build railways in Persia. There is to be a line from Julfa, the frontier town of Transcaucasia, to Tabriz and Teheran. At present the Russian railway runs from Batoum Boi on the Black sea and Baku on the Caspian, with a branch line running south to the Persian frontier through Erivan to Julfa.

The proposed new line in Persian territory will pass through Tabriz, which is the largest city of Persia, having a population of 175,000. Tabriz is in fact the commercial capital of Persia.

CANADIAN LIBRARIANS TO MEET.
VICTORIA, B. C.—It is announced that the first convention of librarians ever held in western Canada will meet in this city next September, the Pacific Northwest Library Association having decided to hold its annual convention here. This association is affiliated with the American Library Association, which meets in Pasadena next month. E. O. S. Scholefield, provincial librarian, is vice-president of the Northwest association.



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency.)
MAHMUD SHEVKET PASHA.
Minister of war for Turkey.

Unfortunately the idea is growing that the pacification at which the government is aiming is the Turkification of the country, in the event of which not only would the Albanians be compelled to pay their taxes regularly and to obey

the laws, not only would the Albanian regiments be liable for service in foreign countries, such as Yemen, to which naturally the greatest repugnance is manifested, but the language question would be settled by the enforcement of the Ottoman alphabet.

The last few months have wrought an immense change in the situation, which the Turkish government seems to be slow to have perceived. The old whirligig of rebellion and repression, which was brought to a fine art in the days of the late Sultan, has ceased to go round.

The Albanians have gained new ideals, and the attempt to make those ideals practical will be backed by far greater force than was ever exerted in the old attempts to preserve freebooting and to avoid the payment of taxes. The late Sultan could offer the Albanian chiefs bribes, which it is out of the power of the present government to bestow.

It is true that with the altered circumstances the Turks have gained in organization to an extent which enables them to put a very different army into the field. That army will, however, fight in vain against the aspirations of the Albanian tribes if the idea once takes permanent possession of those tribes that Turkey is aiming at something she has never aimed at before, and that is the reduction of their country, not merely to obedience to law, but to an acceptance of purely Ottoman customs and traditions.

[A cable message published in the Monitor on April 20 stated that Turkey had given the Albanian rebels three days within which to submit and that many of the rebels had fled across the border into Montenegro.]

FRANCE WATCHES FEZ CRISIS, READY TO SEND TROOPS

Foreign Office Sends Notes to Germany and Spain, so That Aid May Be Rushed to Europeans if Necessary.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)
LONDON—It is almost impossible to obtain accurate information as to what is happening in the interior of Morocco. Telegrams from Fez, at all times sufficiently doubtful in their accuracy, have become at the present moment hopelessly unreliable. So far as can be judged the Sultan's troops have failed to hold their own, and the pressure of the insurgent troops upon the capital is increasing every day.

In these circumstances the French foreign office has been compelled to make a new move and purporters have been exchanged between the Quai d'Orsay and Berlin and Madrid, with respect to contingencies which may at any moment arise should France deem it necessary to send a force to Fez for the protection of Europeans, in accordance with her agreement with other signatories to the act of Algiers.

All powers who have undertaken these expeditions have experienced the impossibility of drawing the line, and have been pushed by circumstances further and further along the road until the practical occupation of the country has ensued. Russia experienced this difficulty in Khiva just as England has experienced it again and again in the Indian peninsula.

Should France find it impossible to halt at Fez, and should the French troops be compelled to occupy the other Moroccan cities where European interests are at stake, a condition of things might arise which would reopen the entire Moroccan question, and lead to eventualities which there is no ambition to face at the Quai d'Orsay.

TWO LANGUAGES FAVORED IN AFRICA
(Special to the Monitor.)
CAPE TOWN—A select committee has been occupied for some time in looking carefully into the language question and has, it is understood, come to the conclusion that in the schools the mother tongue of the pupil should be used as the medium of instruction up to the fourth standard.

It has been decided also that in the event of both Dutch and English being equally understood by the pupils, they shall be taught in the language selected by the parents. In all cases the selection of the language for pupils after the fourth standard is to be left to the parents.

SCHOOLS NEEDED IN AFRICAN COLONY

(Special to the Monitor.)
BLOEMFONTEIN—During the ceremony of laying the foundation of a Dutch church at Frankfort, Mr. Steyn, speaking on the subject of education in South Africa, expressed much regret at the lack of education facilities in the country districts, declaring that great numbers of children in the Orange Free State alone were receiving no education at all.

He hoped that the provincial government would raise local taxes, and in this way provide schools. Measures such as he mentioned were, he declared, necessary in order that the prestige of the white man should be maintained.

AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT GROWS.
(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—It is reported from Johannesburg that the gold output for February is better in both production and profit than were the results obtained in January. It must be remembered, though, that February being a short month there has been a decrease compared with January of 40,190 ounces. The output for February has been declared at 610,828 ounces.

SHIP BREAKERS GET FLAGSHIP.
LONDON—King George's old flagship, the Melampus, is in the hands of the ship breakers. The King has ordered a garden chair made of the teakwood from the cabin suite, and garden furniture also will be made for Queen Alexandra.

FRENCH AVIATOR FINDS WAY TO ALIGHT UPON BATTLESHIP

Hooks on Aeroplane Will Catch Ropes Attached to Bags of Ballast Upon Deck and Quickly Check the Momentum of Machine as It Lands.

(Special to the Monitor.)
PARIS—The utility of the aeroplane for military purposes has long been appreciated by the French government, and a large staff of officers is now thoroughly trained and able to pilot an aeroplane accompanied by a passenger, or "observer," for long distances with excellent results.

As regards the use of the aeroplane in connection with battleships no very extensive experiments have as yet been carried out in the French navy. It would appear, however, that the question is to receive considerable attention in the future, for a lieutenant in the French navy, M. Conneau, has just accomplished an interesting feat which will not be without its influence on the employment of the aeroplane in the future as an adjunct to the navy.

One of the principal difficulties in alighting on the deck of a battleship is the inability to reduce the speed sufficiently to alight within a given space on the vessel. M. Conneau appears to have thought out an ingenious device

which may reduce this difficulty to a minimum.

Having outlined the deck of a battleship on the ground, and having laid ropes attached to bags of ballast across it, he ascended to a considerable height and then proceeded to land on the supposed deck of the battleship. Hooks were fitted to his aeroplane in such a position as to engage in the ropes laid across the deck, and in this manner the aeroplane was brought to a standstill in an entirely satisfactory manner, the bags of ballast acting as breaks and preventing the aeroplane traveling for an undue distance.

It is understood that the cruises Foudre will shortly be fitted in such a way as to enable similar experiments to be carried out at sea. In the event of their proving successful it would certainly appear that much will have been done to render it possible for aeroplanes to alight on the decks of the ships and so, in certain circumstances, to be of the greatest assistance during naval operations.

BRITISH PUBLISHERS URGE CHEAPER RATE FOR MAGAZINE POST

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—A meeting was held of magazine proprietors, publishers and editors, to consider a much needed reform in regard to the sending of magazines through the postoffice.

Henniker Heaton, through whose agency the imperial penny postage and the Anglo-American penny postage came into force, writing to the meeting, expressed himself to the effect that it was intolerable that he should have to pay 4d to send a magazine weighing a pound to Canterbury, and that the same magazine could be sent to Canada for 1d.

In no other country in the world, he maintained, would the present unsatisfactory regulations be allowed to prevail, revealing as they do intense stupidity and want of enlightenment in dealing with the press of this country.

It was pointed out that whereas America had no fewer than 538 publications interested in rural literature and rural enterprise, in Great Britain the number is 32.

Newspapers, whatever their weight, are only charged 1/4d but magazines are charged at letter rates. The postal authorities were in fact making a net profit of £4,900,000 (\$25,500,000). The circulation of farm papers amounts to only 30,000 in this country, whereas it was said that a single paper in America, the Farm Journal, has a circulation of 530,000.

A resolution against the present excessive rates was carried, and it was proposed to form an organization to agitate for the necessary reform.

LAND UTILIZATION IN SOUTH AFRICA URGED IN REPORT

Select Committee of Senate on Closer Settlement Is in Favor of Immigration and of Loans to Farmers.

(Special to the Monitor.)
CAPE TOWN—It is the aim and policy of all newly settled countries of vast extent to cover the land as soon as practicable with farms and settlements.

Australia is perhaps at the present time the most salient example of this: The Elwood Mead mission of last year brought the fact very forcibly to the notice of Europeans with, it has since been proved, great success. That South Africa has the same problem to solve, though for obvious reasons in a lesser degree, is well known.

She has the advantage however of having a population large enough to take immediate advantage of the proposed cultivation of large tracts of land hitherto considered useless; though in the report which has just been issued by the select committee of the Senate appointed to go into the matter of closer settlement, the advice is given that steps should be taken to bring settlers from overseas into the country, and in this respect facilities in railway transport, expert government advice on the best possible way of farming land, and railway expansion are urged.

The committee also advocates the expenditure of £500,000 a year for the purchase of land suitable for farming purposes, this money to be also available for loans to farmers wishing to buy farms.

The report emphasizes the value of dry farming as a better means of producing better crops, both in quantity, quality and certainty.

AUSTRALIA SEES VALUE OF SENDING ENGLAND EXHIBITS

(Special to the Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—In view of the great need for settlers in the commonwealth of Australia, all possible means are being made use of in order that the advantages of the country may be better known to those who would be welcomed as satisfactory settlers.

The scheme to which reference has already been made in these columns of showing good and representative specimens of the various products in England has met with the approval of the minister of external affairs.

Speaking on the subject recently, he pointed out that one of the main advantages of such a method of advertisement lies in the fact that it provides additional facilities for getting into touch with likely settlers.

Arrangements have been made for state ministers of agriculture to have the samples selected by experts in order that only what is best and most representative may be sent to the various gatherings or shows in Great Britain.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION IS AIM.

(Special to the Monitor.)
ROME—An historical exhibition, in connection with the nineteenth universal peace congress, which will meet in Rome next October, is to be held at the Castle Sant Angelo, under the management of Prof. Count A. de Guernatis, president of the Unione Internazionale per la Pace.

THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty-Silk Store
46 TEMPLE PLACE,
Boston, Mass.

The Monitor

ON SATURDAY
Is Now Running

Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls
In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamps collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue print not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Fairmount and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS
Twelve headquarters
We also make to order.
61-63 Franklin St.

SYSTEM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPHY USED IN PARIS

PARIS—The postal authorities have officially recognized the new system of rapid telegraphy, or photographic telegraphy, as it is called here, invented by Pollak Virag, and permission has been given to the press to use it in France.

The first practical trial of the system which, it is said, delivers a clean copy of 40,000 words an hour, has been made by the Eclairage de Nice, which had its Paris despatches transmitted by the system.

The principle of the invention, which seems likely to bring about a revolution in prevailing methods of telegraphy, is

an ingenious application of photography to telegraphy.

Electric current, transmitted on telephonic wires, operates at the receiving station on a small mirror, upon which is thrown a powerfully concentrated ray of light. The mirror is automatically made to move upward and sideways, following the shape of letters in handwriting. Opposite the mirror is placed a roll of photographic paper, upon which is focussed the reflection of light on the mirror. Specially prepared paper presents a faithful copy of the message transmitted.

BRIDGE IS GIVEN WIDNES BOROUGH

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Sir John Brunner has given to the borough of Widnes a virtual gift of £68,000. A bridge was built at a cost of £131,000 by a company to which Sir John subscribed £25,000, guaranteeing besides a loan of £31,000 and a private loan of £12,000.

The bridge is apparently run at a commercial loss, and the other shareholders agree to forego their holding. Sir John Brunner has given the whole of his interest to the corporation, who besides have an interest to the amount of £25,000 in the venture. A bill is before Parliament which will transfer the Widnes and Runcorn suspension bridge to the Widnes Corporation, and it will be run in the interest of the public.

ALBANIAN REVOLT DECLARED ENDED

WASHINGTON—Aided by strong reinforcements from Constantinople the Turkish troops have quelled the rebellion in the Albanian vilayet of Scutari, according to advices to the Turkish embassy here.

Reports that the insurgents at Tusi had defeated the regular troops and taken the city recently were officially denied.

ROYAL BLUE CARS TO GO TO DELHI

LONDON—Messrs. Friswells, Ltd., have secured the entire contract for providing about 100 motor cars to be used at the Delhi Durbar. His Majesty's cars will be colored royal blue with scarlet lines, and will have the royal coat of arms; they are 20-30 horsepower, six-cylinder, of the standard type. All the cars are of British manufacture.

VICTORIAN, AUS., EXPORTS OF BUTTER SHOWN IN TABLE

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The following official returns issued by the state department of agriculture show the amount of butter inspected for export.

BUTTER INSPECTED.	
Week ended March 2, 1911:	
Boxes.	Tons.
17,080..... bulk	427
504..... pats	124
570..... tins	234
18,154	462 1/2

DESTINATIONS OF BUTTER.
12,348 tons to United Kingdom, 65.45 p.c.
4,257 tons to U. K., 25.64 p.c.
16,905 boxes to United Kingdom.
333 to South Africa.
616 to eastern and other ports.

18,154 boxes.
696 1/2 tons to United Kingdom.
30 1/2 tons to South Africa.
23 1/2 tons to eastern and other ports.

690 tons.
Approximate value, c. l. f., £66,000.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF BUTTER.
Month of February.
Season 1909-1910—
248 tons to United Kingdom.
36 1/2 tons to South Africa.
69 1/2 tons to eastern and other ports.
353 1/2 tons.

From July 1, 1910, to March 2, 1911:
Boxes.

1,631 1/2 tons to United Kingdom, 65.45 p.c.
530 1/2 tons to South Africa.
249,351 tons to U. K., 34.55 p.c.

721,767 boxes to United Kingdom.
21,300 to South Africa.
17,433 to eastern and other ports.

760,790 boxes.
17,589 1/2 tons to United Kingdom.
530 1/2 tons to South Africa.
646 tons to eastern and other ports.
18,766 tons.
Approximate value, c. l. f., £1,948,244.

R. CROWE, Superintendent of Exports.

THE HOME FORUM

USE OF DECORATION TOLD

CHINA painting is discussed in the Ceramic Studio in an interesting explanation of "the why" of formal decorative effects. This may apply to many things besides china, as will be seen in this excerpt:

Much has been said on the subject of the conventional and naturalistic, and yet workers seem unable to understand what constitutes good decoration. We paint a picture on a canvas, for instance; we decorate a plate. We do not paint a picture on a plate, nor do we decorate a canvas. We may decorate the canvas by surrounding it with a frame to enhance the beauty of the picture, and that is just what good decoration aims to do. Your plate with its naturalistic painting is in the same class. It needs a frame. It is certainly out of place on your table, obscured perhaps by plebeian cornbeef and cabbage. The plate was made for a purpose, and the decorator must not lose sight of that for a moment.

By way of another illustration, let us consider the walls of your room as a surface to be decorated. You would not choose to have naturalistic flowers painted or printed on your wall here and there at random, without the least regard to any sense of law and order. One coming into the room would be startled and made more or less uncomfortable. Nothing in such a room, in the way of furnishings, could hold its own against walls like these.

Take this same scattered flower, place it formally at regular intervals spaced in some pleasing way, and lo! you have a decoration. Your sense of law and order is no longer offended, and you are conscious of some thought back of it all. The decoration now has some interest. Can you not see the difference? Study your wall once more, and you will find

Literature is Not Music

An overlaying of intentions, literary or dramatic, does not necessarily impart any new quality to music; far more, such intentions often turn composers away from what ought to be their chief object, viz., the creation of music complete and interesting as music. And to this mistake, common to many modernists of almost all countries, several Russian composers have fallen victims.—New Music Review.

that the naturalistic flower, though placed in a formal way, is so pronounced in color and line that it stands out with too much prominence, everything in the room being overpowered by the wall decoration.

By experiment you will find that the color will be much improved when toned down, and the design made more pleasing if much simplified. You now begin to feel that things look well against such a background. The wall is meant to be a background for your pictures and furniture, and you destroy the beauty and balance of your room if you make it anything else. As you study the subject still further, you feel a need of having more harmony between the things in your room and the walls.

American Literature in Russia

Very often books that have but little significance in their native country become the greatest "sellers" abroad. Some of the American authors who are almost forgotten in their own country are still in high demand in Russia, for example, Henry George, Bret Harte, Cooper and Longfellow. I cannot imagine a Russian student of literature or an average reader who does not have the books of these American authors on their shelves, says a writer in the Bookman. The works of Emerson and Walt Whitman, the biographies of Benjamin Franklin and Lincoln and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are and remain the most popular American books in Russia.

A Russian reader likes to read only such American books as are tinged with the wild adventurous life of the new world, something that smacks of the aboriginal, of the Indians; or which expresses such original elements as are supposed to represent the spirit of the American people. The Russian average reader as a rule imagines America as a country of absolute freedom and happiness of which he dreams as of an idyllic paradise. Nobody likes to read American fiction that sounds like a cheap imitation of the European. They do not like American writers who are occupied with clever plots or with social scandals. The Russian demands that America offer something typical of its soul both in ideas and in conception. Many Russian publishers have tried again and again to bring out such books as have succeeded in America, but nearly all have failed.

Diary of Father Time

You American people seem to think that you have a monopoly on the idea of skyscrapers, but I recall that Rome, in the time of Augustus, had to place a law limiting the height of tenements to 100 feet.—Louisville Herald.

Rothenburg Is Still a Quaint Town.

Now mark you well this Frankish town, High Rothenburg, of wide renown; Where through a valley's fair expanse The Tauber's winding waters dance. This is thy praise and high renown, O Rothenburg, thou noble town, That thou dost prize and honor sweet God's word and Christ his teaching meet: So, like Jerusalem, thou too Art one of Zion's daughters true; So thou on earth receivest shall be A Blessed City, just as she.

THUS sang in the year 1557 no less a personage than the learned and famous Herr Caspar Brusch, who came to the town in a modest black doublet, dagger at his side, notebook in wallet, prepared to write an exhaustive history of the charming little city—nearly four centuries ago.

As I stood gazing at this ancient Town Hall, says a writer in the Book News Monthly, the sound of mysterious music fell upon my ears—a sound so mysterious that it was impossible to tell whether it was an organ, a choir or bells. Suddenly I perceived the glimmer of brazen trumpets on the lofty gallery of this Rathaus tower, and found that it is from the raised space surrounding the belfry that the sounds from four trumpets float over the roofs of the town twice a week at the hour of noon. The air they play is repeated four times, once toward each corner of the compass.

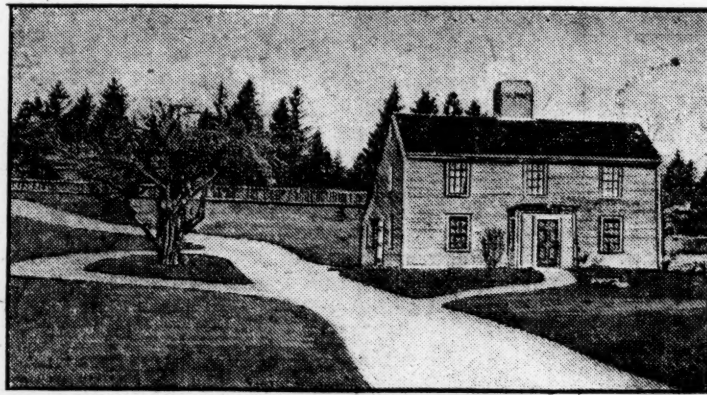
This is the survival of a very old custom, when the music was provided for the shepherds to dance in the market place. Save that the shepherds have vanished, the aspect of the town today is probably but little changed. The clustering roofs below are those of a medieval town in truth. Every one is covered with red tiles, and a most fantastic feature is the way in which roofs and gables sprout from each other at the oddest and most unlikely places.

What Paris Complains Of

The Paris *Matin* is devoting a page to grumblers, and once a week, the *Daily News* says, the man or woman with a grievance will be able to tell all the world about it. Among those who grumble is M. Marcel Prevost, novelist, who wants to know why piano playing is tolerated. In Paris, where every one lives in a flat, this nuisance is very great. M. Auguste Dorchain complains that the numbers on Paris houses are placed too high. Why not place them at the level of a man's eyes? M. Sacha Guitry pleads on behalf of obesity. "It is always thin people," he growls, "who call attention to the inconveniences of fatness." M. Fernand Gavarry, a high permanent official at the foreign office, urges that people "talk too much."—*St. James Gazette*.

The company of just and righteous men is better than wealth and a rich estate.—Euripides.

HOUSE INSPIRED POEM



MACY HOUSE ON MAIN STREET, AMESBURY, MASS.

WHAT is called the old Macy house on Main street, Amesbury, Mass., was erected in 1654 and is made famous as the subject of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "The Exiles." Located on a car line, a short distance from the Newburyport depot, it is annually the objective point for many visitors. To the student of colonial history, there is interest in every nook and cranny. The old

hand-made nails, the hand-split clapboards, its massive oak timbers bring to memory stories of the days when the colonists were fighting for an existence. A short distance away in a neighboring field is located "the captain's well," about which Whittier wrote one of his poems. It is only a short trip from the house on Friend street, where Whittier lived for many years.

Where Precious Stones Are Cut Best

The finest cutting of precious stones is done in London, Paris, New York and Boston and in the Jura; of semi-precious stones in Paris and the Jura; of garnets in Bohemia; of amethyst, citrine and Spanish topaz (brown topaz) in Paris and Oberstein; of blue, white and green topaz, amethysts, green garnets, jaspers, agate, rock crystal, etc., in wonderful perfection in the Ural mountains. Imitation stones are cut in Paris and the Jura; in Jurnau and Gablonz, in Bohemia, and in Providence, R. I.—*Arts and Decoration*.

To Botany Bay by Tramcar

Sir Joseph Banks was the man who invented the once familiar phrase "Botany Bay." He was the botanist attached to the expedition of Captain Cook, the "Australian Columbus." Landing at this bay close to the present city of Sydney, he found such an abundance of strange plants and flowers that he associated the word "botany" with it for all time. For a long time Botany bay and Australia were synonymous in England. Sydney has spread out to the historic bay, and you can travel by tram car to "Botany." It was Sir Joseph Banks who made the kangaroo and other Australian animals known to science.—*London Chronicle*.

Picture Program Made for Children

It is estimated that over 200,000 men, women and children in New York alone attend the various kinds of motion picture theaters every week. This is interesting and even more interesting is the evidence in every direction that managers are feeling or are being made to feel their responsibility to the public and their need to give the people what will help and not harm them. A model program for children lately sent to a committee for investigation and improvement of these picture exhibits was as follows:

- (a) Jack and the Beanstalk. (Fairy tale.)
- (b) Mines and forges at Decazville, showing smelting and molding of iron. (Industry.)
- (c) Elephants in India. (Natural history.)
- (d) Paul Revere's Ride. (Historical.)
- (e) Skiing in Canada. (Custom.)
- (f) Fire-dance by Loie Fuller.

Steam Radiators Adorned

A steam radiator unadorned would never be acceptable to the French eye for beauty, so the designers have conceived all sorts of ornamental cases of copper, of iron, of zinc, to hide the unsightly coils. These cache-radiateurs are occasionally set into the old fireplaces, thus preserving the original function of the "foyer" as the heating plant of the room.

It is hard for a French workman not to "paint the lily." The merely practical alone never makes its appeal to him. An example of this instinct for garniture is the set of chimney pots exhibited at this season's Salon d'Automne. The pipes are made of galvanized iron and are simple but effective. In France, where in so many of the houses built even nowadays each room has its own flue, M. Schenck's original variations of the familiar tin chimney cap have a more distinct reason for existence than they would have in America.—*Art and Decoration*.

No Doubt Andrew Better

Apocryph of the coming of a certain play to a Buffalo theater, a story is being told of the author, Israel Zangwill. It appears that he and Andrew Lang had become mutually interested in a certain aspect of sociology. The committee in charge of a big banquet wrote to Zangwill asking him to speak at this function on this particular subject. The noted author replied as follows:

"Dear Sir:
"If A. Lang will,
"I, Zangwill,"
"—Buffalo Commercial.

To the worker God Himself lends aid.—Euripides.

SEEING FENWAY COURT.

WHEN Mrs. Gardner's Italian villa is open to the public Bostonians may step out of their new world into the old one. It is to be sure the old world with a difference. One may not feel acclimated to Europe by a single visit, for out of the windows are the Boston parkways and we know that the villa is cheek by jowl with the brand-new museum which we built ourselves. Simmons College is there, teaching the American girl to be a good housewife after methods that are unknown even to the Italy of today. Italy is still in the stone age, for she uses yet cooking ranges of masonry even as she still looks upon pictures of great masterly beauty.

And again, over the central court, round which the villa galleries and rooms

square themselves, is a great glass roof which makes the place exotic, conservatory-like. The beautiful things here are weather worn, true, but one knows it was not the sharp American atmosphere that so mellowed them.

The difference, too, is in the house itself. It is all so much more beautiful and perfect than any foreign home one remembers. The building is filled with the owner's individuality, and Mrs. Gardner is very much a Bostonian, as her notable work in building this museum and bringing her treasures here proves. She dominates the place even in her absence. The courteous youths in charge reflect her courtesy. They are so friendly that one expects the next moment to be asked to stay to dine. One is really enjoying Mrs. Gardner's hospitality and is made to feel it, for all the comfortable entrance fee, necessary to make the place possible to visitors. The rooms are not so large as the barren splendors of foreign palaces nor are the corridors broad enough to allow of many guests at a time.

At the closing hour the polite youths form an inexorable cordon behind the lingering guests and herd them slowly but firmly down the long stone staircases, through the cloisters, past the flowery court and out of the low ante-chambers to the prosaic Boston sidewalks again. This very politeness has some flavor of the old world. Since when were guardians of museums in our own country so brotherly kind? But it is the old world with a difference again—for these lads quizzically read one through and know exactly how much one dislikes to be told to go home. Americans are not used to being in private houses on sufferance, however kind.

That is it: Mrs. Gardner's villa is a home, and to look at it through the envious barriers that fend the treasures everywhere is to be reminded that one is after all in a place where privileges are limited. With the stroke of the clock—it is really a gong—one feels like Cinderella when she came to herself and her kitchen clothes again. Then one is fully awake to the fact that the stately rooms, so full of homelike comfort with all their grandness, are a stranger's home, not one's own, and may not be looked upon for another year.

A liberty to that only which is good, just and honest.—John Winthrop (1600).

At-Sunset

One day at sunset round the lake I strolled,
My heart exulted in the lovely sight;
The waters mirrored in the changeful light,
The beauty of the clouds that slowly rolled
Along the sky. Now fleecy white were they
And then anon were dyed with flaming shade
Of red or vivid blue or gold, which made
A wondrous glory of the dying day:
The mountains from the lake abrupt arose,
When lo, the sun shone on their darkling sides,
So bathed their craggy peaks in ruddy glows
They seemed to point to heav'n as roseate guides;
Too soon the sun sank, but from mem'ry flows
That sunset hour, and in my heart abides.
—J. R. C.

Expensive Pail

A housewife in Washington, D. C., bought a "five-pound" pail of lard for \$1. The weight was really but a trifle over four pounds, and without the pail the lard weighed only three pounds. On ascertaining this, her curiosity was further stimulated, and she had her butcher fill the empty pail, for which he charged her 56 cents. She readily figured, therefore, that in the first place she had paid 44 cents for the tin pail.—*Good House-keeping Magazine*.

Jack Cade on Printing

A careless reviewer lately declared in the *Athenaeum* that Shakespeare never mentions printing, whereupon a correspondent reminds him of Jack Cade in the part of "King Henry VI," act iv., section 7, line 37. "Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill."—N. Y. Tribune.

Let thy speech be better than silence, or be silent.—Dionysius the Elder, 400 B. C.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD"

THE most practical way of learning how to recognize that which is good is to gain an accurate and extensive knowledge of the true. There is this direct path to right-living, and the earnest seeker is not shut out therefrom for lack of guidance. The rules for such living are today compacted into a science so clear, so comprehensive, and withal so positively demonstrable, that all who wish may follow and be free. This redemptive science based on the Scriptures, and exemplified in the life of Jesus the Christ, is called, with deep appropriateness, Christian Science. Its adherents stand, not as members of a sect in a wilderness of sects, but as the loving brothers of mankind "studying to shew themselves approved unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed." Its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is open to all, and this book contains the whole of Christian Science. Everything about this Science is simple, natural and wholesome; mystery finds no place in the sunny expanse of its teaching.

The door through which evil seems to find its readiest and most unsuspected entrance is that of desire. Few outside of those who believe themselves depraved will admit that they desire evil. They will call their impulses natural tendencies, which should be reined and curbed, yet may be indulged to a certain degree. Or they will say that the untoward influence of some other person is responsible for their sinful or mistaken yielding to something lower than their highest sense of right, thereby intimating that evil gained entrance through fear. Long ago the psalmist sang, "Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults," and his prayer should rise from the heart of every one who would partake of the peace which Christly living gives.

As has already been said, the purification of desire is attained through the recognition of the true nature of good. Real good is spiritual, hence indestructible and changeless. It is living and expansive. However small, at first, may seem one's possession thereof it will at length transform its possessor. None need therefore feel disheartened because, at the start, spiritual things seem vague and far, while material existence, with its evasive joys and accumulating sorrows, looms large and real.

That materiality is not real in the sense that it is not eternal, will be readily admitted by the most conservative individual, and this is the very simple and clear distinction between the real and the unreal, between the spiritual and the material. Even that mortal who believes himself most firmly wedded to the things of the flesh makes this distinction. He knows that what he cherishes, or desires, is temporal. Indeed, often life itself to such a one is but a brilliant bubble, soon to shatter into nothingness. But purified desire admits to the heart of every seeker for the right, thoughts which will revive and strengthen, lifting him into the light.

The door of fear seems for some to swing open at the slightest touch from without. And many who might be of untold help to their fellow-men by reason of their talents and ability, are prostrated and bound by the dark horde of suggestions which troop through the open door. Perhaps most especially do those who are rich in sympathy and tenderness seem to suffer from the terrifying beliefs of themselves and others. And the remedy for these unhappy conditions is the same as for the purification of desire; it is to learn the true nature of good. When one begins to understand that real good can never be lost nor changed because it is fashioned of eternal substance, fear is gradually but with uninterrupted certainty replaced by faith, and faith, the apostle tells us, "is the standing ground of the hopeful" (Ferrar Fenton's Trans.).

But the spiritual understanding which transforms desire, and replaces fear with faith, cannot be gained by force of human will. That is a blind guide, liable at any moment to lead its follower into disaster, and it must be brought into submission to the divine will, and finally merged therewith. Only as human thought yields for love of good to the infinite Intelligence, which breathes through the teachings of Christian Science, can those teachings be unfolded to it. Then one can clasp God's hand and let Him teach one how to live even as the mother guides the uncertain footsteps of her little child.

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American Irishism

Speaking of Canada . . . She extends the brotherly hand of friendship.—Buffalo News.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Spiders Weave Nets to Catch Fish

"One of the curiosities of Waley, and, indeed, one of the greatest curiosities that I noted during my stay in New Guinea," writes Mr. Pratt in a book on New Guinea, "was the spider's-web fishing net."

"In the forest at this point huge spider's webs, six feet in diameter, abound. They are woven in a large mesh, varying from one inch square to the outside of the web to about one-eighth inch at the center. The web is most substantial, and has great resisting power, a fact of which the natives are not slow to avail themselves, for they have pressed this spider into the service of man. It is about the size of a small hazel nut, with hairy, dark brown legs, spreading to about two inches. This diligent creature they have beguiled into weaving their fishing nets. At the place where the webs are

thickest they set up long bamboos, bent over into a loop at the end. In a very short time the spider weaves a web on this most convenient frame, and the Papuan has his fishing net ready to his hand. He goes down to the stream and uses it with dexterity to catch fish of about one pound weight, neither the water nor the fish sufficing to break the mesh.

"The usual practise is to stand on a rock in a backwater where there is an eddy. There the fisherman watches for a fish, dexterously dips it up, and throws it to the bank."

"It seemed to me that the substance of the web resisted water as readily as a duck's back."

But the sunshine eye shall light the sky
As round and round we run,
And the truth shall ever come uppermost.

And justice shall be done.
—Charles Mackay.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What part of a house?
Stream.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 24, 1911

Democrats and 1912

AT THE present time there are four names prominently before the Democratic party in connection with the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States in 1912, namely, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, Champ Clark of Missouri, Judson Harmon of Ohio and Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Three of these at present hold office, Mr. Clark being speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington and Messrs. Harmon and Wilson being respectively governors of Ohio and New Jersey. William Jennings Bryan has been a member of Congress. He was nominated for the presidency by the national Democratic convention of 1896 and defeated by William McKinley, the electoral vote standing 271 to 176. Mr. Bryan was renominated for the presidency by the convention of 1900 and again defeated by William McKinley, the electoral vote standing 292 to 155. Nominated a third time for the presidency in 1908, he was defeated by William Howard Taft, the electoral vote standing 321 to 162.

Notwithstanding these defeats, at the conference of the friends of Judson Harmon held in Washington last Friday, when the prospects of Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson, as probable rivals of the Ohio executive, had been thoroughly canvassed, Representative Cox advised the assembled gentlemen "not to overlook Bryan," a piece of advice that will undoubtedly be approved by the experienced politicians behind the three other aspirants for the chief magistracy of the nation. For, at the very least, Mr. Bryan is an uncertain quantity in the situation. The reception he has recently received in all parts of the country, West and South and East, indicates that of late he has rather gained than lost in popularity.

It seems to be conceded that, of the other three, Speaker Clark holds a position of greatest advantage. His management of the House Democratic majority in the present session and in the long session of next winter, if so successful as to give fair promise of Democratic success at the polls in the fall of next year, will go far toward winning favorable consideration for him. Governor Harmon has the advantage of political position over Speaker Clark, in that Missouri is regarded as a safe state by the Democrats while Ohio is always uncertain; and an advantage in geographical position over Governor Wilson, in that presidential nominations of late years, as a rule, go to the middle West rather than to the eastern seaboard.

On the other hand, Governor Wilson is the only one of the four aspirants who has thus far achieved what might be called substantial political success. Mr. Bryan is practically without a record in this respect. Mr. Clark's record, at the most, is in the making. Mr. Harmon has urged the passage of many constructive and corrective measures by the Ohio Legislature, but that body has not as yet responded to his most important demands. Mr. Wilson, however, has forced his measures through the New Jersey Legislature, he has displayed a talent for dealing with details as well as large propositions, and he has developed qualities of statesmanship which, in the opinion of many leading Democrats, peculiarly fit him for the highest honors their party and the country have to offer.

THE Senate has been all this time waiting on the House; now the country will wait upon the Senate, hoping that it may not have to wait too long.

Europe and Northwest Africa

COLONIZATION of that part of northern Africa which includes Tunis, Algeria and Morocco has been a task fraught with difficulties. France appears to have met with a certain measure of success in Tunis, and President Fallières' visit to the African possessions has been hailed as an augury of permanent peace, just as King Alfonso's tour of Spain's colonies in Africa was believed to presage a similar happy state of affairs in Spanish Morocco. But the news from the vicinity of Fez is hardly reassuring. And if the tribesmen in rebellion against Sultan Mulai Hafid are not to succeed in their intentions, it may require European interference.

That France will be entrusted with the task of quelling the Moroccan disturbances seems to be accepted as a foregone conclusion by some of the European powers. It is pointed out that the colonization of Tunis has worked marvels in that locality. In Algeria, also, the French military occupation seems to have worked out beneficially. The colonial vocabulary of Europe has had incorporated the word "Tunification" as pertinent to French rule in Africa. In Tripoli, Italy will doubtless be permitted to govern according to such an agreement as has been entered into by the Italian, English and French governments. Morocco, therefore, seems to be the sole problem that awaits solution.

The French cabinet has been moving slowly in the Moroccan situation, yet this reflects credit on the country. Nowhere has international rivalry been more pronounced than in Africa. The independence of the Sultan of Morocco, however, is a farce, and for his own good and the good of northern Africa stern measures will doubtless be employed to convince the Sherardas that civilization calls for a cessation of hostilities.

Tunis apparently stands as an example of what a comprehensive system of colonization can do for Africa. There is no reason why other parts of North Africa should be less able to rise to commercial eminence. In 1880 Tunis had less than a hundred miles of railroad, where now there are nearly a thousand. The special train of President Fallières carried him from Bizeta to Sfax through a territory replete with opportunities. Before the arrival of the French, in 1877, the total foreign trade did not reach \$1,000,000. Last year it amounted to more than \$50,000,000. France, it is true, still recognizes the Bey as the nominal ruler of Tunis. Such a concession could be made to apply with equal force in Morocco. The question is whether Europe will come to an agreement soon regarding who is to be in control. Should the choice be France, it is apparent that, if example counts for anything, French rule in Africa has at least shown that it tends toward advancement and beneficial development.

Children's Car Fares

FROM time to time some one calls for an accurate method of determining whether children who ride on street cars are within the age limit entitling them to free transportation. Various plans to enable conductors to reach accurate decisions on the point involved have been discussed, but seldom has there been any actual attempt made to improve upon the custom of depending on the word of the child's adult companion.

Any departure from that practise must necessarily be regarded as an experiment, until the fact is demonstrated that it has resulted in improvement of conditions. There is no way in which the average conductor may estimate a child's age accurately by mere observation. If the parent seemingly does not give the conductor the correct information, the latter is in no position ordinarily to dispute the accuracy of the passenger's declaration. Yet there seems to be reason for saying that people frequently insist upon viewing the "age limit" as somewhat elastic.

Several ideas for overcoming the difficulty mentioned have been advanced; but it is a question whether they offer any improvement over the present arrangement. One way of determining whether the child is subject to payment of a fare would be the establishment of a "size limit"; and perhaps the height measurement offers the most practicable way of arriving at a satisfactory decision, in case a new method is to be tried. Violations of the usual regulation may be widespread enough in certain localities to warrant a trial of some new plan, if only for the purpose of experimentation. It is reported that in a certain Pennsylvania city introduction of the "height line" has almost eliminated disagreements between passengers and conductors. Any person under forty-one inches tall may ride on the cars there free, under the new plan, the height of a child being determined by comparison with a white line painted on the car door.

The method might be unfair in some instances; one child might be taller than forty-one inches and still come within the "age limit," while some of the children exempted from payment of carfare might be older than five years. Still the "height line" would appear to simplify matters, and it might avoid frequent street-car controversies.

SIGNERS of the Declaration of Independence have never needed a monument. The greatest honor that their countrymen can do their memory is to live up to the doctrines set forth in the immortal manifesto.

Concrete Mexico

THE availability of lime and sandstone enabled inhabitants of Mexico City to begin more than 400 years ago a work that affords lessons the value of which North America is fast learning to appreciate. There, on the famous plateau, nearly two miles above the sea, stands what has been aptly described as the world's first and largest city made of concrete. The building material used before Cortez and his Spanish soldiers conquered the native Aztecs has gained in popularity with the lapse of time; today all the government buildings, the business structures, the private residences in Mexico City and the bridges and aqueducts of importance are of this composition. Steel, marble, bronze are supplanting the ancient stucco work of the Indians and the later heavy trimmings, but concrete furnishes the basic element in about all of Mexico City's large building operations. More than half a million people there may take pride in the results of federal constructive operations that have been almost continuous since 1906 and which, it was planned, should cost \$100,000,000 in their entirety.

Geographical conditions make wood of every kind scarce in the Mexican capital, and brick is almost as rare a commodity. But lime and sandstone are plentiful enough, it is understood, to offset the deficiency in other materials, and the Mexicans of necessity, as well as through inclination, have utilized to the utmost degree the composite fabric that lends itself to artistic efforts most pleasantly. That which may impress northern architects as peculiar is the fact that the Mexicans often erect huge structures of concrete without reinforcement of steel or other substance. Yet these buildings, it is said, are impervious to heavy rain, earthquake-proof and immovable as rock when tempests sweep the capital. Examples of concrete and cement building in the United States also have indicated that such structures, when carefully put together, are nearly indestructible.

True, the expense of concrete or cement construction is even greater here than that of wood, but the composition spells economy because of its lasting qualities. Yet Americans have done little enough with either concrete or cement in the way of using them for public buildings and business establishments. More thought, perhaps, has been devoted to their artistic possibilities than to the economy and safety they offer. Europe, too, has begun only within the last decade to use concrete on a large scale for building purposes. Still Mexico City has been demonstrating for centuries the admirable qualities of a plastic material that, once allowed to solidify, is probably more durable than any building substance yet discovered.

PROFESSOR AITKIN of Lick observatory insists that the so-called canals on Mars are only earthquake fissures. A little later we may hear from another astronomer who will insist that the so-called earthquake fissures on Mars are only old river beds or ravines; and thus the interest will be maintained.

It is estimated that consumers will be benefited to the extent of \$300,000,000 annually by the passage of the farmers' free list, but just how the producers are going to be benefited will have to be determined when all the returns come in.

IT MAY be said that Korea was such a nice addition to the empire of Japan that the Mikado can easily afford to bestow a few titles on those who assisted in the annexation.

WITH the passing of the reciprocity bill, members of Congress are inclined to believe that the extra session is nearing its termination.

It is an interesting fact that the more rapidly the work on the Panama canal progresses the less there is heard about it.

THE point of view has a great deal to do with the special correspondence now coming out of Mexico.

Hand Binding for Good Books

RECENTLY in these columns attention was given to the movement in public libraries and among publishers toward more substantial bookbinding. Lately the great libraries of the country have found that it pays to rebind immediately all books intended for general circulation. Rebinding, of course, adds to the cost of each volume, but the increase is compensated for by the greater durability of the book. Some of the publishing houses now give book-buyers a choice of bindings. The greater part of an edition, for instance, is bound in the manner that has become usual to meet the demand of the trade in general; the smaller part is reserved for bindings on special order. There is a growing call for better bindings, which means a growing call for better workmanship in binderies. There are evidences of a revulsion among buyers against cheaply manufactured books; evidences of increasing popular desire for bindings that are both substantial and artistic.

All this, however, has to do with machine binding. The growing taste for better bindings demands something more than machine work. In recent years hand binderies have grown rapidly, from small beginnings, in most of the large cities of Europe and America. The art and craft of bookbinding is now taught in some of the colleges. It has been taken up as a profession by not a few. Young women of college training have opened and are operating hand binderies in different parts of the United States. Something of the application, the time, the labor and the enthusiasm requisite to a fair degree of success may be shown by a brief reference to the experience of a young woman who owns and operates a hand bindery in New York city, and who is turning out work of a very high class. She was graduated from Wellesley a few years ago. There she acquired a taste and a first knowledge of the bookbinding art. She entered the trade in a New York bindery. From there she went to London and studied and worked under master craftsmen like Cockrell, Sangoeski and Sutcliffe. Then she went to Paris and received instruction from Domant, and after setting up for herself in this country she took a post-graduate course under Jacobs and DuBuyl in Brussels. Then she came back and began to apply her knowledge both as a binder and a teacher of binding. She occupies an old-fashioned residence in the metropolis, and has her bindery in the upper story.

She is doing work that commands high prices as well as high praise. She is continually in receipt of orders from people who want the best in binding, and are able and willing to pay for it. Her shop is growing. Recently she has engaged assistance. Moreover, she has no trouble about finding pupils. Her undertakings and her success have an interest and an importance that extend far beyond herself personally. They furnish another object lesson in the line of woman's opportunity. Here is a calling which may be said to be in its second infancy. Unless all signs are deceitful, it is a calling that is to be increasingly in evidence for years to come. It is peculiarly suitable to women, demanding, as it does, patience, taste and devotion to the unique and the beautiful. It points the fact that thousands of women have found congenial and profitable vocations in bench work of all kinds in recent years, and that there is room for thousands more.

WHEN a famous Paris art critic tells Americans that they have museums equal to some of the best in Europe it can be seen that artistic progress on this side of the Atlantic has not been halting.

IN THE announcement that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has perfected arrangements for a fast passenger service between Boston and Chicago may be seen the connection between the acquirement of trackage rights over the Boston & Albany and the electrification of the Hoosac tunnel. Trains passing through the tunnel will reach the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern or the Michigan Central systems, over one or the other of which they will run into Chicago. While railroad officials may hold that the arrangement is intended merely to provide increased facilities for traffic from points to the east of Boston, and which now must be transferred across this city to the South station, it is natural that various interpretations should be placed on the development. One of these is founded on the belief that the New York Central regards the Albany as a burden, while it desires to control the Ontario & Western, which is now in the hands of the New Haven interests. And there is every reason to think that the New Haven would profit by taking over the Albany.

At all events, the growth of an intimate understanding between the New York Central and the New Haven means quicker connection for New England with the West. People in Maine, New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts will find it unnecessary to touch Boston in order to reach Chicago; they may connect at Ayer with the new Boston & Maine system, economizing in time. A freight agreement existed long ago between the New York Central and the Boston & Maine, as opposed to the New Haven and the differential lines running west out of New York city. The New Haven's absorption of the Boston & Maine system tended to promote amicable relations on that score, and the good feeling between the New Haven and the New York Central now is openly expressed. It takes form again in this agreement, which gives westbound passengers their choice between going to Chicago over the Michigan Central and its leased lines along the north shore of Lake Erie by way of St. Thomas and Detroit, or over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern lines along the south shore by way of Cleveland and Toledo.

It is true that passengers going over the Albany could take advantage of the cheaper rates to Chicago offered by differential roads by going through to New York city, and that would leave the New Haven to some extent in its old role of a competitor of the New York Central. Yet a through rate from this city to Chicago, if made low enough, would tend to overcome that difficulty. The advantages of the agreement to the New Haven are obvious, for the Hoosac tunnel, when electrified, will be ready to facilitate the handling of a greatly increased traffic, both passenger and freight, coming in over the Fitchburg division. Possibly it is the forerunner of another deal by Mr. Mellen, yet to be announced. In any event, the growing friendliness between two great railroad systems appears to spell good to New England.

Boston to Chicago